FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Sequestration Sale of 45,000 Acres of Valuable Lands.

BY virtue of a Decree from the District Court for the District of Florida, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the Public Square in LAKE CITY, FLA., on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., many valuable and desirable tracts of Land, some of which are situated in Sawannee County, some in Levy, several in Marion, and many in Alachua County, and all either on or within convenient distance of the Railroads.

All persons desiring places in the richest and most convenient section of the State can be accommodated; for not only do these many tracts (in all comprising over 45,000 acres) embrace every grade of Land, from the very richest Orange Groves, and other unsurpassed Hammocks well adapted to the culture of Sugar and Sea Island Cottons as also the best of well-timbered Pine Lands, equally as good for Cotton, down to the poor Sand Hills, in which ever-healthy and delightful residences can be had, convenient, not only to the richer lands, but to a never-failing abundant supply of fish, wild fowl and game. Thus not only do these Lands embrace every grade of quality, but they will be sold in bodies varying from 40 acres to 1000, by which every one can be suited.

To those wishing to remove further south to the most desirable portion of our country, where as many (if not more) of the comforts and luxuries of life can be most easily obtained and where a living can be more easily had than in any other country, this is their opportunity. To capitalists wishing to invest their surplus funds in something permanent and of increasing value—now is your time; such another you will not again have.

Terms of sale, CASH, in Confederate Notes or Bonds, payable as soon as the sales are confirmed by the Court.

For further information, numbers of the Lands to be offered, &c., &c., address the subscriber at Gainesville, E. Fla., or James Banks, Esq., District Attorney, Lake City.

R. W. B. HODGSON, Receiver.

NOTE.—Parties from a distance leaving Savannah, Ga., by Gulf Road on Monday morning, will reach Lake City at 2 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, in time for sale next day.

Gainesville, Fla., Nov. 27, 1862. 84*ts

640 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale, Six Hundred and Forty acres of land in Talladega County, Alabama, situated near the line of Coosa and Talladega Counties, about sixteen miles from the rail road, leading from Talladega town to Selma, and three from the rail road which is now in progress of building,—leading from Opalaca to Selma. These lands are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and from forty to fifty of wheat per acre, with other products in a like proportion. There are on the premises, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out houses; also a cotton gin, grist mill and threshing machine. There are about One Hundred acres of cleared land, fifty of which are bottom lands, besides two hundred and fifty acres more of ever-failing bottom lands, which could be prepared for cultivation at a very trifling expense. It is well watered, lying on each side of Hatchet creek, which is a never-failing stream, and capable of turning almost any amount of machinery. As to health, it is unsurpassed by any place in the State.

The above lands present every inducement for persons wishing to remove west; or to those who may wish to engage in the business of manufacturing; or to such as may wish to remove their families out of the reach of our invading foe.

Persons desiring further information respecting said lands, can apply to Mr. David Murphy, Fayetteville N. C., or to Mr. Daniel C. McNeill, St. Paul's P. O., Robeson County, N. C.

Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at "Fair Play P. O." Robeson County, N. C.

M. McNAIR.

Nov. 21st, 1862. 82*tf

Cotton and Woolen Factory for sale.

THE undersigned offer their "Mills," known as the ORANGE FACTORY, for sale. Application can be made to James Webb, Hillsboro', or J. H. Webb on the premises.

J. & J. H. WEBB.

Dec. 18, 1862. 88*4w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Christian D. Calhoun, dec'd, I will on Tuesday the 20th day of Jan'y 1863, (it being the week of County Court,) offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Rockingham, FIVE VALUABLE NEGRO SLAVES, to-wit: Gabe aged 34 years; George 20; Jim 13; Alex. 12, and Gilina 11 years.

Terms of sale six months credit. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security before the slaves will be delivered.

ARCHIBALD BUIE, Ex'r.

Dec'r 25, 1862 89*3tpd

STRAYED!

FROM the subscriber in Robeson County, about the 1st of October, two cows. One a red cow, with most of her face white, and a white spot on one of her flanks. The other a brindled red and white cow, with white back and legs. Said cows were raised in Montgomery county by Maj. Angus Leitch, and are possibly making their way back. Any information respecting the above cows, will be very thankfully received.

M. McNAIR.

Fair Play P. O., Robeson Co., N. C., Nov 21. 82*tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Geo. W. Williams & Co., *vs.* New York White Soap Stone Co.

ORDERED by the Court in this case, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants in the said case to appear, plead, answer or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.

Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Thomas J. Clegg *vs* New York White Soap Stone Co.

Death of Plaintiff suggested—I. N. Clegg, Executor, comes into Court and makes himself a party.

ORDERED by the Court in two cases of the above entitled cause, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear, plead and replevy, or judgment will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.

Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6tpd

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1863.

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.—The Senior Editor of the Observer has completed Thirty Eight years of labor in that vocation, and this week enters upon the Thirty-Ninth Year. The elder Junior Editor has entered upon his Thirteenth year in the same vocation. Whether the yankees will be able to interfere with the completion of that year, or whether any other cause may bring those labors to a close, they leave to the Future to develope, not without solicitude indeed, but with a desire to submit to the will of Providence.

The extraordinary condition of things existing at this "mile stone in life's journey," will perhaps justify a few words of retrospection and of personality, in addition to the expression of a hearty wish that to all our readers the New Year may be a happier one than the Old has been.

Thirty-eight years ago the Observer had a weekly circulation of five or six hundred—about as large as that of any paper in the State out of Raleigh. It gradually and regularly increased till a year ago, when it had attained a much larger circulation than it had ever before enjoyed. During the past year, however, even that large circulation has been more than doubled. To print and despatch all these papers regularly and in time for the earliest mails, appears to be about as much as our press and every one about the establishment can accomplish. How it can be done if we go on for six months longer receiving from ten to thirty new subscribers a day, as at present, is more than we can tell—though we had similar misgivings six months ago, since which there has been the greatest increase, and yet no failure to supply the mails. But we will hope for Peace, and then a diminution, of course, instead of an increase, of subscribers. We will hail the former with unalloyed delight, and the latter with quiet satisfaction, as reducing labors now rather burdensome.

We have been frequently asked how we can afford to print the Observer at old prices, now that paper and other things cost us so much more than formerly. And a good many of our subscribers have urged us to increase the prices of subscription. If the chief object of life were to accumulate money, we would certainly follow their advice; for, as they argue to us, why should we continue to furnish the paper at $2 or $3 to a man who charges us $15 for a pair of shoes, or $28 for a bbl. of flour, or 50 cents for a pound of bacon, or $1 for a lb. of butter? and so on through the list of all articles that we are obliged to buy for consumption. Or in other words, why put the Weekly Observer at 50 cents a year, and the Semi-Weekly at $1, which is all we get when the prices are compared with those of other things? We admit the force of the argument; and yet have an unconquerable aversion to follow it out in practice. When the war broke out, we made up our minds that it would sweep away every thing that we had made by the labors of a lifetime. This fear has not been realized so far, but we have been blessed in unlooked for ways with means beyond our hopes. One of these sources of increased income has been from the increased circulation of the Observer, which has yielded a profit more than equal to the increased price of materials—not such a profit, indeed, as is realized in other occupations, and by the speculators, but as much as satisfied us before the world became infected with the passion for gain. It shall satisfy us still, and so long as we can print the Observer without actual loss, we mean to print it at present prices. Should it begin to entail a loss, we will then think about raising the price of subscription. We might, indeed, make perhaps twenty or thirty thousand dollars a year by quadrupling our prices, as so many other people have done; but it would be at the cost of what we value higher than money.

It might have been expected, as well as hoped, that the example set by so prominent an institution as the Press, which has generally refrained from extortion, and even when it has made any increase of price has advanced but a trifle compared with other things—it might have been expected, we say, that this example would have had some effect upon the people. It is to be regretted that such an effect is hardly perceptible. Almost every man demands as much for what he has to sell as can be screwed out of purchasers. If he pleads that he pays high for everything he buys, so may the printer. If he pleads that the great laws of demand and supply regulate prices of his productions, so may the printer: for while the demand for newspapers is far greater than ever before, one half of the printing offices are shut up. And money is so abundant, and the desire for news so great, that people would pay almost any price for a newspaper.

When the war is over, and things settle down to a fair basis, perhaps it will be remembered to the credit of the Press—"the palladium of liberty"—that it preached against extortion, the sin of the age, and what is more uncommon, that it practiced what it preached. But whether it get such credit or not, nothing can deprive those who have refused to slide into this great sin, of the consciousness of having endeavored to arrest its progress, and of having done their own duty.

YANKEE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Our gallant troops at Kinston, and Goldsboro', and White Hall, must have done terrible execution upon the vile invaders. The Richmond Enquirer says that the list of killed and wounded, not including the missing, fills two and a half closely printed columns of the New York Herald. Upon these dead and wounded Foster does not spend a thought in any report that has yet appeared from him. It was apparently a sore subject, an allusion to which might have dispelled the illusion which he tried to produce, that he had "whipped the enemy handsomely in all" of his four fights. His army could no more stand that sort of work than could Burnside at Fredericksburg.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.—Readers of the Observer may recollect Burnside's dispatch to Halleck, after the battle, that he intended to renew it the next day and expected to drive our troops out of their works. It has been rumored that his officers and men refused to obey his orders to renew the fight, and hence the sudden retreat. The rumor was, we think, unquestionably true. A court of investigation has been held and Burnside examined about this battle. His testimony on this point is that on the night after the battle he gave orders for renewal of the attack in the morning and the order of attack was formed. *But* he passed the night on the field with officers and men and found them "decidedly against it." The next morning he yielded to the *unanimous* voice of his officers and—skedaddled.

ACCIDENT AT FORT FISHER.—A letter from a friend at Fort Fisher, 30th Dec'r, informs us that a few days ago, when Col. Lamb was opening fire upon a blockader, the splendid gun "Cumberland" burst at the first fire, wounding six of Capt. Braddy's company, viz: Sergeant Hudson, Corporals T. B. Hall, N. T. McArthur, Tho's Hockaday, W. T. Jones, and private Baker, all slightly except Corporal W. T. Jones, whose wound is about to prove mortal.

PEACE SYMPTOMS.—When the Raleigh mail brought on Monday last, just as we were going to press, a report that the New York Tribune had despaired of conquering the Southern Confederacy, and counseled peace and the recognition of its independence as the only panacea for the present difficulties, we had misgivings as to the truth of the report. It is not confirmed. It does not appear that the Tribune has said anything of the kind.

But we copy from the Richmond papers all that we have seen of an article quite as significant from the latest New York Herald. That paper, shrewd at all times, and noted for its sagacity in discovering and following the current of public opinion, plainly admits that the yankee "prospects are gloomy enough," that the expenditure of over a thousand millions of dollars, and the loss of 200,000 lives, and the array of an army of a million of men, have produced no other effect than to "break here and there through the crust of the rebellion," its heart remaining untouched. Now these are things that would not have been thus stated six months ago, and they would not have been thus stated now but for an object. The Herald has discovered that "the people are becoming sick of this desolating, costly and unpromising war." Mark the words: "unpromising war." And the Herald accordingly proposes that Gov. Seymour shall, at his Inauguration which takes place to-day, recommend a Convention of all the loyal States, with a free invitation to the rebellious States to participate. Now we are inclined to think that this proposition of the Herald proceeds from what it knows that Gov. Seymour has determined to do. It is to be the first step in the process of letting down. It would not do boldly to speak all that is meant, viz: a discontinuance of the war as a hopeless undertaking. But let the public mind of the North once settle down upon this idea of a Convention, and the result follows as a matter of course. The very proposition from so influential a source as the Herald will give boldness to hundreds of thousands who want peace but are afraid to speak.

Of course, neither the Herald nor any one else imagines for a moment that "the rebellious States" would participate in any Convention of any of the U. States, for any purpose. That idea passed away forever with the issuing of Lincoln's first proclamation of 15th April 1861. But if any force were needed to the determination never to have anything to do with them, it has been abundantly derived from the inhuman conduct of the enemy from that day to this. There may be peace with them, but never again political association, and we hope precious little of social or commercial intercourse.

The next few days may be big with the fate of nations. We may be too sanguine, but many indications seem to us to point to an early close of the war.

THE RECALL OF BUTLER.—All things considered, the supersedure of Brute Butler as Lincoln's Commanding General at New Orleans is a notable event. It is not apparent, nor can we believe, that his conduct there—mean, ferocious and tyrannical as it has been—has met with disapproval from the government which placed him there and has kept him there for more than half a year. There is no evidence of such disapproval, and the sending of Banks to take his place is evidence that such cannot be the motive for his removal—for Banks, we take it, will prove just such another mean and ferocious tyrant.

If his course has been approved at Washington, as it appears to have been, what has caused his removal? Two things, we suppose: First, the scorn and disgust with which Europe has received the accounts of his doings and with which it invariably speaks of him. And second, the knowledge that if ever he should fall into Confederate hands he will be hanged. At the time Banks was sent to supersede him, President Davis's Proclamation had not been issued; but the repeated and persistent demands of our government for an admission or denial that he hanged Mumford, were known to the Lincoln government, which doubtless well knew to what they tended. We trust that he will yet in some way or other meet his deserts, even on earth.

Banks, as we have said, is not a whit better—he is one of the most ultra of the ultra fanatics; and we look for bloody scenes to follow his accession to power. Better, a thousand times better, that the people of New Orleans had fought till every house in their city had been battered down upon their heads, than to suffer what they have suffered and have yet to suffer.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We are glad to find the following just tribute to the character of the present Legislature of North Carolina, in the Raleigh Progress, whose Editor has been, we suppose, always politically opposed to the majority in the Legislature. A strong effort has been made to malign that body. The slanders fall upon willing ears, not only within Lincoln's dominions but in Virginia, where they are caught up by the Enquirer and Gen. Winder, and other vilifiers of the State—a State which has sent more men and better clad men, and better fighting men, and has shed more blood upon the battle fields, than any other State. Why we verily believe there are already published more names of killed and wounded North Carolinians at Fredericksburg, than some of the statements of the whole losses of the entire Confederate army:

"*Reconstruction.*—The Editor of the Milton Chronicle has been repeatedly asked if there was not an element in our Legislature working for re-construction. We can answer the Chronicle and all others who thirst for knowledge on this head: No such thing has been mentioned or thought of, and even were there a man in the Assembly so base as to think of such a proposition, he would not dare express it.

"No more loyal body has ever assembled than the present North Carolina Legislature. True, we believe that the failure of the body to pass the Ten Regiment bill will be claimed at the North as an increase of Union sentiment in North Carolina, and we have so expressed, but we do not believe that those who voted against the bill, intended or desired that it should have that effect."

THE YANKEE NAVY.—Some weeks ago we copied from the Richmond Examiner the names of five North Carolinians yet in the Yankee Navy, according to the Naval Register just published at Washington. Among them was the name of Lieut. W. A. Kirkland, of Hillsboro' we presume, as the following statement comes to us from that Town:—

Gentlemen: I notice in a late issue of your paper among the list of North Carolina officers who still remain in the service of the U. S. Government, the name of Lieut William A. Kirkland. I desire you to give this an insertion in the columns of your paper to disabuse the minds of any one who having seen the statement believes Lieut. K. guilty of such dishonorable conduct. The gentleman in question is a *thorough* Southerner in all of his feelings and long prophesied and hoped for a disruption of the Union. Being with the Brazil Squadron and hearing but seldom from the United States he did not learn of the secession of South Carolina until April. Foreseeing the inevitable course of the other States, he promptly sent in his resignation, intending to take passage in an English vessel until he discovered that the neutrality of England prevented that, and having no other means of reaching the South he settled for the present at Montevideo—*having left the United States Navy ever since the secession of South Carolina.* I think it due to his family to make this statement.

A FRIEND.

We suppose that the yankees have pretended not to accept his resignation, and continued his name in the official Register. How many of the 121 Southern officers published in that Register as in their service have been treated in the same way? Possibly some one may be able to give the same explanation as to one or more of the four other North Carolinians. Their names are: H. H. Bell, Fabius Stanly, J. A. Winslow, J. H. Spotts.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REG'TS.

GEN. PENDER'S N. C. BRIGADE.

Loss at Fredericksburg.—Killed 16, wounded 152, missing 18, as follows:

38th. Wounded: A, Serg't M W Brown, Lewis Thomas, Dan'l Thomas, J C Pollock, J A Best. B, Serg't W B Brown, L W Wootge. C, Lieut R F Allen, Thos Myers. D, M Locamy, R Shipp. E, Serg't J J Elliott, F McDuffie. H, J J Scarlett. K, Capt M M McLaughlin.

34th. Killed: E, L Pendleton, W Hutson. Wounded: A, Capt N E Woodde, E J Wiles. B, Wm Brooks, J B Davis, Serg't T J Straut. C, Capt F L Twitty, J T Henderson. D, J T Freeland, J B Kurf, M N Frieze. E, G W Robinson, Jno F Bess, S Hoyle. F, J J London, L S Kindrick. G, R T Stevens, J H Puckett.

22d. Killed: L, Serg't J W Luther. M, Corp'l S W Trogden. Wounded: A, W B Clark, Serg'ts P Barlow and S A Duls, C A Grier, Jno Coleman, Wm Estes, G L Nelson, I Palmer, H Coffey, W A Fingle, J Badger, W A Allen, G H Sider, L J Sudderth, Jas Stattings, R Deal. B, Corp'l E Burnette, W F Burnette. E, W H Reeves, S Y Baker, J B Jaster, W H Dean, Rich'd Long, A L Ward. F, Lieut D Edwards, Serg't B H Edwards. [illegible], Serg'ts R T Blackwell and M R Sartin, J H Rogers, [illegible] G Robertson, R Simpson. H, J T Langford, W S Joyce, Jerry Collins, P H Padget, C H Joyce. I, D [illegible], Eli Johnson, P Aldridge. K, J D Bunger, [illegible] Yarborough. L, H D Perry, A P Hutton, C C Jones, W J May. M, C Foust, B Y Langley, J A Webster, J A Alfred. Missing: H, Jas Fair. M, Serg't W A Pounds.

16th. Killed: I, Capt W B Whitaker, Lt L A Ward. K, Corp'ls P B Green, W Slewine. Wounded: B, Lieut Ira Proffitt, T F Brooks, J B Calahan. C, J W Wilson, Wm Collis, W S Young. D, Geo Haris, D D Lancaster, E, J W McGalliard, Corp'l H K Branch, Serg't S K Cannon, E Baker. F, J A Green, S W Hutchison. G, Capt P Erwin, Corp'l W G Blanton, J M Atkinson, J C Mills, J N Pope, J Steadman, B G Arrowood, Lieut J B Ford. H, W Sorrels, B P Jacobs. I, Serg't T D Brittain, Corp'l G W Jones, J M Dewbury, J G Lowry, K D McCarson, E K Nelson. K, Capt J C Camp, Serg't J C Wilson, Jno Cooly, S Johnston, P M Henderson. M, Lieut W W Noland, A Hoves, J Huffstettler, J H Hooper, Stephen Pettus, J R Benton. Missing: B, J A Woodnop, A Brown, W A Thomas, Levi Hall, J Divinnie. C, Lieut W J Edney, Serg't W M McLelland, W Hensley, J L Ray, E M Hunnicutt, J M Hall, J Keck, Wm Barnett. D, W R Harris. E, A Chapman. I, M Sutton.

13th. Killed: A, C O Hawkins, F Sawyers. B, L W McGinn. C, Serg't J L Hamlett, A Powers, W Campbell. G, Corp'l W J Andrews. I, H Perdue. Wounded: A, Serg't J H F Graves, J C Reagan, A Haralson. B, W J Taylor, W R Wryfield, J W Mulvee. C, W Brandon, S Covington. D, G N Austin. F, Lieuts F Williams and A M C Dobbin, Corp'l J D James, G W Peturow, J Hodges, H Gatlin, D C Wallace. G, Corp'l H E Wilkinson, W E Garnett. H, Lieut J M Smith, T Featherstone. I, Chas Davis, B Wall, G Trexler, Corp'l J A Thomas, Lt W N Winchester. K, Corp'l N A Maxwell, J R Gulleck, Jas Warren, F Pettigrew.

OTHER N. C. REGIMENTS.

27th.—Killed: B, W D Archer; C, Jno Hines; G, M B Robinson. Wounded: A, Corp'l Soals, B and E Holloman; B, J M Hardin; C, Lt Wooten, Privates Collin, Field, Patton, Wine, Barrow; E, Privates Smith, Brody, Crawford, Askew, Corbitt, Cason; F, Privates Weeks, Jackson, Small; G, Privates Patterson and Thompson; H, Capt Williams, Serg't Smith, privates Congleton, Withington; I, Lt Smith, Serg't Ward, private Owens; K, private Coley; Field, Col J A Gilmer.

18th.—Killed: B, W Roberts; C, T P Ward, W Best, M M Hampton; H, S G Allison; I, D Bell, P Palmer, M Southard, J Fulks; K, Corp'l J A Dunham, J D McDonald, C Swindle, J W Higgins, R R Campbell. Wounded. Field and Staff, Col T J Purdie, Adj't W H McLaurin; A, Capt T W Bruner, J M Simmons, F W W Sumlin, D Stearns, slight; B, Lt T K Wiggins, N Pate, slight; Serg't W J Edwards, A J Cain, B B Gause, L Blackwell, severe; C, Lt S A Long, Corp'l J W Stephens, S M Stephens, S A Vause, severe; slight, D R Best, D Green, E K Vause, Julius Dula, G Mull, T J Martin, J B Stokes, J S Poovey, W Benfield; D, R R Williams, E Spivey, severe; slight, Neill Edwards, Robt E Barney, D R Parker, W O Andrews; E, slight, W J Cook, G W F Woodcock, L H Malpass; F, W H Powell, severe; slight, J B McKinnon, J G Martin, N A McNeill, Wm Watters, Jeff Baynard, W Harriss; G, severe, Lt B A Hallett, L Church, A W Hamrick, W L Ensley, L W Russell; slight, Lt J J Poisson, Corp'ls R T Lloyd and B J Moore, G W Carlton, R S Wilkins, E Hawkins, W F Wilson, J D Ellis; H, D M Barefoot, severe; slight, Serg'ts A G Smith and H Hall, J R Baldwin, Jas Jolley, W H Joyner, J A Hinson; I, severe, S Bell, J J Arwood, S A Godfrey, H H Burgess; slight, R C and W A Burgess, Jas A Evans, T M Casey, H Jones; K, slight, S'gt W H King, J M Collins, J W Cain, Geo Jones, A W Jessup; severe, Corp'l J W Sykes, D M Monroe, W J McDuffie.

Total, killed 14; wounded 77.

15th. Killed: A, R H Drake, W C Edwards, Levi Johnson. B, Jas Alverson, Zach McFarland, S McRorie, P M Ritch. C, E Robinson. D, Corp'l J R Fronebarger, A B Jarrald. E, J W Wilson, G W Hailey. F, R M Nelson. H, Orren Lamb, D Spencer, Jno Moser. I, J S Gurley, B B Mayo, J H Williams, D Nickels. Wounded: A, A J Britton, J T Brown, severely; C R Clark, J B Howell, slight. B, S M Alexander, W H Broom, E L Broom, J C Baker, Thos Birmingham, Corp B G Coon, R C Forbis, C J Freeman, E W Griffin, H B Knotts, J A Lucas, J C Long, J C McLarty, R M McLelland, T A McLoane, J M Pistol, W P Richardson, J B D Steigall, Jas Summers, T M Thompson, W T Wolfe. C, Corp'l D G Blanton, A C Putman, J E Hambrick, L E Lankford, M Burns, F Rominger, S H Blanton, W D Hames. D, Serg't W P Withrow, Corp'l W H Hunt, R Bracket, P H Philbeck, A H Erwin, S F Eller, C Everhart, A Everhart, M Everhart. E, Lt H C Kearney, Serg'ts W A Blackley and G R Parham, Corp'l S H Moore, J F Ellington, W H Allen, H T Best, Daniel Bunce, J H Frazier, M C Holmes, J H Joy, A May, A Moore, R R Moore, G Rudd, N Strickland, W Tharrington, M D Upchurch, G Winston, R W Hight, slight; severe, G J Andrews, R H Blackley, S G Moore, G T C Wier. F, Serg'ts S Patterson and W B Smith, John A Johnston, J H Lanier, Haywood Mason, Benjamin Millen, Dan'l A McDougal, H W Shoaf, Geo M Sink, Jno A Spence. G, G W Colvard, J G Burnett, H H Gilliam, Henry Allen, J G Murphey. H, Capt W G Stone, Jno Sink, Oliver Kinney, E M Weasner. I, Lieuts B T Hart and S M Pender, Serg't H S Leggett, Corp'l J W White, L Billops, J J Bradley, J Davis, R F Ricks, A Taylor, L Waddle, W Barden, slight; severe, Serg't J M Johnson, W T Davis, G A Little, O Sumlin. K, Lieuts G W White and W D Braswell, Ned Bullock, F M Bradley, W F Garvey, A P James, W H Lander, J W T Milton, Jos Shelton, J R Womble, slight; severe, Corp'ls J J Coggins, R H Braswell and R D Long, Jno Gill. Total, killed 20, wounded 115.

THE 54TH N. C. TROOPS.—Readers of the Observer of the 22d ult. will recollect the handsome tribute by the fighting General Hood to this regiment's glorious conduct at Fredericksburg. Its conduct there "elicited the admiration of every one who witnessed it." Then, it fought for North Carolina. Now, it asks aid from North Carolina. An appeal from Rev. John Pavis, chaplain, says:—

"On the afternoon of Sunday the 14th, the day after the great victory of our arms at Fredericksburg, Va., while the 54th regiment, N. C. T., were lying upon their arms on the first line of battle, their camp which was about three-fourths of a mile in rear was invaded by bands of stragglers from other regimental camps, and our knapsacks which the soldiers had been required to leave behind on the morning before, were shamefully carried off, or robbed of their contents upon the spot. Thus have these brave men been stripped with very few exceptions of every vestige of clothing except the clothing they wore upon the battle-field the day before. * * Shirts, drawers, socks, pants, coats, overcoats and blankets, all are needed, and needed *now*. In whatever neighborhood or community, a package or box of any of these articles can be made up by our good people at home, let the box be sent forward and marked "Col. J. C. S. McDowell, 54th Regiment, N. C. T., N. C. Depot, Richmond, Va," and at the same time please direct a note specifying the amount of the contents, the place from whence sent, &c. The address of the note should be, "Col. J. C. S McDowell, 54th Regiment, N. C. T., Laws' Brigade, Hood's Division."

It is only necessary to state these facts to the people of Fayetteville and Cumberland to ensure prompt action for relief of the suffering soldiers of this gallant regiment. Many of them are our neighbors and friends—the Lieut. Colonel, (K. M. Murchison), Adj't, (W. C. McDaniel), and one of the companies (Calbreth's) being from this town and county.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Fighting in the Southwest—The Enemy Repulsed.—VICKSBURG, Dec. 30.—On Saturday the enemy made four desperate attempts to force our lines on the Chickasaw, with heavy loss. The 17th Louisiana greatly distinguished itself, repulsing, unaided, the assault of three full regiments of Yankees.

On Sunday morning the enemy again advanced on our lines and were repulsed with heavy loss. All the troops behaved gallantly, but special mention is made of the 28th and 17th Louisiana regiments, the former regiment maintaining its ground all day against superior forces.

Our loss on Sunday was: the 17th Louisiana, 1 killed and 2 wounded; 8th Tennessee, 4 killed and 6 wounded—Capt. C. A. Gently among the killed; the 17th Tennessee, 2 killed and 2 wounded; 31st Tennessee, 1 killed, none wounded. One of Gen. Lee's cousins had his leg shot off. Wofford's artillery lost one sergeant killed.

No particulars of the casualties in other regiments.

On Monday afternoon 8,000 of the enemy advanced on one of our regiments on the right wing of the Chickasaw Bayou to storm the works, but were mowed down in large numbers, and upwards of four hundred prisoners were taken, with five stand of colors.

The enemy were driven back to their boats, and afterwards sent in a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead, under which some of the prisoners escaped. Fighting still continues, with no important results. The fighting of our troops was splendid. The 28th Louisiana again immortalizes itself for the gallant manner in which it acted during the battle.

The Yankee prisoners state that Morgan is their General commanding.

Severe fighting is going on now.

The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad as far as Delhi, La., a distance of 38 miles. They are also said to have burned the town of Delhi, which is reported to be totally destroyed.

Our casualties in yesterday's fight were small. This morning firing is heard in the same direction, and it is supposed the enemy are again advancing to storm our works. The soldiers are eager to meet the enemy, and are determined to conquer or die.

From the West.—MURFREESBORO', Dec. 29.—There has been no general engagement to-day, although there has been heavy skirmishing in front of our entire line. Wheeler's and Wharton's cavalry were warmly engaged all day. The two lines are now in sight of each other, and the enemy are advancing in splendid line of battle. The fight will certainly begin to-morrow.

The Federals are in greater force than was at first intimated. They are now within three miles of Murfreesboro' and it is thought they will demand the surrender of the place to-morrow morning. Our army is confidently awaiting their approach.

Twenty-five prisoners belonging to the 4th Ohio cavalry were brought in this evening.

It is rumored that Gen. John Morgan is now at Russelville, Ky.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 29.—There has been no fighting at Murfreesboro' up to noon to-day. Both armies are in line of battle within half a mile of each other. A battle is momentarily expected. Our troops are confident of victory.

From Newbern.—A private letter to the Editor from an intelligent officer stationed below Kinston, dated Dec. 26th, says: "You need not be surprised to hear of another onward move soon, for certainly there is any number of Yankees in and around Newbern. I heard from there yesterday by a reliable man, who says that two large steamers, filled with troops, left Newbern on the 24th and went down the river, and he heard they were going around and up the Blackwater, while a large land force consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry, left Newbern in the direction of Kinston. Now all this may be so or it may not, but certainly our authorities ought to keep a good lookout."

Raleigh Progress, 31st.

Foster's Loss.—An officer writing to us from below, whose means of information as to the movements of the Yankees is very good, says they admit a loss of *twelve hundred* in killed and wounded in the late raid upon Kinston and the railroad, and insist that ours must have been twice as much as theirs.—*Ib.*

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Dec. 28.

For the last seven days, commencing with Sunday last, there has been a *quasi* armistice, flags of truce having passed daily and sometimes as often as semi-daily. The ostensible object of these truces has been for the passage of citizens from this side to the other, and for the return of some of those citizens of this place who were so unfortunate as to be caught here during the shelling and to be made prisoners by the enemy. Among this latter number are Harrison Honey, A E Samuel, M Marks, Chas W Gore, Ed A Gore, —— Skinner, Thos Tremay, Mrs Reints and six children, Chas Gill and wife. Mrs Thornton; wife of Hon J J Crittenden of Ky, also came over on Thursday. Those who were captured and taken over represent that theirs was quite a "hard time." For a prison they had the guard-house. For food, crackers and raw salt pork and no facilities for cooking it. But this is the same story a thousand times repeated, and why should I dwell upon it?

Among those who passed from this side to the enemy, I may mention the names of Mrs Heller, Miss Fanny Cox, Mrs J S Rollow, Lewis Kruger, wife and two children, Mrs Mills and daughter, Mrs Dye and daughter, Mrs Littrell and two children, Mrs Patterson and four children, Monroe Kelly, Miss Mary Scott, J N Campbell and family, Thos Juzek, wife and three children, and Duff Green.

These flags of truce may, and possibly have been, for other purposes, as sealed communications have passed between Gens. Lee and Burnside; but I am not advised as to the subjects to which they relate.

I have heard of many more acts that reflect upon our enemy. For example, Dr Thomas Ferneyhough, an old citizen, was taken from his sick bed, which was stolen, and he placed in a chair, where he was found dead after the evacuation.

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 30.

I hear that Gen J. E. B. Stuart has crossed the Rappahannock, and that he has already captured 100 prisoners and some light wagons, which have been sent back, and that he has a good prospect of laying in a large supply before he returns.

There was some firing yesterday morning in the direction of Falmouth, which at first was supposed to be picket firing, but it proceeded from the other side, and was nothing more, I think, than the discharge of small arms by the troops on the other side for the purpose of cleaning guns, or for some other unknown reason.

A negro belonging to a South Carolina regiment managed to reach our side on Sunday night. He was captured near Washington, in Rappahannock, when our army fell back from Winchester. He is quite a sprightly buck, and represents that he had to be very cautious in making his way back; that he had tried several times before to get over, but until now had been unsuccessful. He says the talk among the soldiers is that they are going to flank us, and to do so will cross either above or below, and that on Sunday a large number of their pontoons were sent down the river.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 25th, a copy of which I have seen but could not obtain, gives us the *precise* figures of losses in the late fight, as follows: Killed 1,128, wounded 9,105, missing 2,078. Total 12,311.

This, however, is not correct, for I have it from undoubted authority that 1,490 dead were buried on their right, our left. This was only on one wing, and leaves out the killed on the centre and left. On their left, I am told, at least 900 were buried.

The army is in fine health and excellent trim; and under such Generals as Lee, Longstreet, Jackson, and their excellent subordinates, it could not be otherwise. What a debt of gratitude does the Confederacy owe these men and their gallant soldiers!

THE RECENT RAID OF FOSTER.

Correspondence of Petersburg Daily Express.

GOLDSBORO,' N. C. Dec. 27.

Mr. Editor:—The loss of private property in the late yankee raid from Newbern to this place, has been immense. A prominent gentleman of Lenoir county, in a position to observe, thinks that at least 2,000 negroes passed down with the army on its return to Newbern.

The following persons were robbed heavily, many of them of everything they possessed that could be moved, viz: David Green, Nathan McDaniel, Mrs. Cobb, Gen. Cox, Thomas Becton, A Rouse, Joseph Waller, John A. Parrott, John E. Taylor, Retis Jones, Pinckney Hardee, Jesse Jackson, Wm. Sutton, John A. Sutton, Mrs. H. M. Croom, Col. James Davis, John S. Davis, Calvin Rouse, Allen Wootten, Geo. W. Jones, N. B. Whitfield, James Whitfield and Bryan Whitfield. These all lived in the counties of Jones and Lenoir.

At White Hall all the houses in the village were burned down. The names of the sufferers I have not learned, except Mr. Joseph Hill, whose family barely escaped with only the clothes they had on.

In Wayne county, David Everett and Major George W. Collier were great sufferers, besides scores of others, whose names I have not learned.

The town of Kinston, containing usually about 7 0 inhabitants, was completely picked of everything that could be moved or destroyed. Four houses were burned, two of which belonged to Mathias Harvey, and two to Henry McDaniel. The beautiful residence of the latter gentleman barely escaped. All the safes found in the business and private houses were broken open, and from the safe of Mr. Evan Williams, was stolen $3,000 in gold, and $48,000 in notes against private individuals.

The dwelling, together with all the outhouses on the Beasly Farm, near Kinston, and owned by Rev. W. B. Wellons, of Virginia, were destroyed by burning, as was also the late residence of Leonidas Desmond, Esq.

Indeed it may be said that the whole country from Newbern to Everettsville, over which the enemy traveled, has been desolated. Ladies were insulted and outraged, aged and infirm men treated cruelly, and no set of barbarians could have exceeded the yankee army, under Gen. Foster, in its atrocities.

In Kinston, two vile creatures of Northern origin, named Moses and John Patterson, received the Yankees gladly, and conducted them around town. They left with the Yankee army. These men were warmed into life and accumulated fortunes in Kinston, and then sought an opportunity to betray it. These were the only parties positively known to have given aid to the enemy in their raid.

I could fill columns with the particulars of the atrocities committed.

X.

Coming to an End.—The North is fast coming to the end of its rope. Of the effect of the recent reverses in Washington, the New York Herald's correspondent says:

There are here a number of weak-backed Republicans, who are steady croaking about the necessity of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. In this list are found a number of Republican members of Congress who openly despair of the success of the Federal Government under the present military administration, and declare that, under existing circumstances, *no more troops can be raised, even by draft*, in the States which they represent.

Nashville Political Prisoners Released.—All the citizens confined in the Nashville penitentiary, for political offences, have been released by the Federal military authorities, to the great disgust of Andy Johnson, who is said to be on a "bust" in consequence. This was due to the action of Gen. Bragg, who confined the yankee prisoners taken at Hartsville and elsewhere in jail until his demand upon Rosecrans for the release of the imprisoned citizens of Nashville was complied with.

Butler and Banks.—The New York Albion, often well-informed in regard to foreign diplomatic matters, asserts that General Butler is superseded at New Orleans at the instance of the French Government.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the Hospital at Leesburg, Va., of Typhoid Fever, 5th of September, 1862, Thomas G. Terrell, of Wake county, N. C., aged 21 years, 10 months and 13 days. He volunteered in the first of the war and joined the Oak City Guards, 14th N. C. Reg't.

At the residence of his father, near Ellisville, Bladen County, on the 16th Dec., in the 27th year of his age, Mr. Lucian H. Hall, a member of the "Cumberland Cavalry," Co. D, (Capt. Strange,) 19th Reg't, 2d N. C. Cavalry. He was a young man of promise for usefulness. But he has, with many others, fallen a victim to that dreadful disease Small Pox. He leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss. R. D.

LETTERS TO THE ARMY.—The Special Agent of the Post Office Department has given directions which, if followed, will prevent the many failures of letters to reach the soldier to whom addressed. They should always have the name of the soldier, the letter of the Company to which he belongs, the number of the Regiment, and the State. Thus:

John Smith,
Co. A, 1st N. C. Troops,
Richmond, Va.

If, when this letter reaches Richmond, the 1st North Carolina Regiment has been removed to some other place, the Department forwards the letter to that place, and the Colonel of the Regiment, or Captain of the Company, gets it and hands it to Mr Smith. Privates very seldom have an opportunity to go to the Post Office, and if letters are directed as above, it is not at all essential that they should go.

So also when a soldier is sick in a hospital, and a letter is addressed to him at that hospital, he will get it if addressed as above, even though he should be removed to another hospital, or have gotten well and joined his regiment. If, however, his Company and Reg't are not named on the letter, it will go no further than the hospital.

Again, all letters *to* soldiers should be prepaid, otherwise the Post Office Messengers refuse to pay the postage and take them from the office, since the chance of getting the postage from the soldier is small. In eight weeks nearly seven thousand unpaid letters were sent to the Dead Letter Office from the Winchester Post Office alone.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. A. McQueen, Mr. DANIEL P. McKINNON to Miss SALLIE ANN, daughter of Robert Graham, Esq.

In Clinton, on the 18th inst., by Rev. George M. Gibbs, Dr. THOS. R. MICKS, C. S. A., and Miss ROWENA M., daughter of Thomas M. Lee, Esq.

DIED,

In Robeson, 10th inst., in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. EFFIE, wife of Mr. Duncan McNeill, and daughter of the late Arch'd Murphy.

Harnett County Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 2000 Acres of LAND, in the county of Harnett N. C., upon which are three different Plantations, with improvements. The Land is all well watered and healthy, and as secure from the yankees as any land in the State. Terms accommodating and easy. Refers to Col. John H Cook, Fayetteville. Address JAMES M. TURNER.

Summerville, Harnett county, N. C. 89-*tpd

NOTICE.
Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON the 24th day of January next, I will sell, by order of Court, at the late residence of Cader Canada, dec'd, a Valuable Tract of LAND, formerly owned by said deceased, and known as the Avera Land, containing 450 acres, lying on the waters of Cape Fear and Stewart's creek, adjoining lands of H C Avera and others.

About 50 acres of said land are cleared and under cultivation. There is also a very valuable Mill Site on it, with a dam and all the works for a Grist and Saw Mill.

Also another tract, containing 58 acres, lying on Black River, joining the lands of Lary Wood and others, said to be valuable land.

The above named tracts of land are in Harnett county, a few miles above Averasboro'. Any information respecting them may be obtained from T. W. Canada or the subscriber, Bunn's Level P. O.

Terms six months credit with bond and approved security.

CADER PARKER, Adm'r.

Dec. 12, 1862. 86*5tpd

For Rent or Sale.

SEVERAL valuable HOUSES and LOTS in the town of Pittsboro', N. C. Will also rent or lease for a term of years, to the right sort of man, my desirable Hotel property, which with proper management can be made very remunerative, it being the only house of the kind in the place. Apply to

Mrs. E. B. GOLDSTON.

Pittsboro', Dec. 16, 1862. 88*4t

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 28. 11-1m*tf

EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1862.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan'y 1, 1863.

Our feet are upon the threshold of the third year of the most gigantic struggle for national independence to be found in the annals of the world. Assailed on all sides by armies, which, for numbers and appointments, have been hitherto unequalled in any war. Though we have been stripped of much territory, have lost our chief city, and though the enemy have gained a foothold in every State of our Confederacy, yet the skill of our generals and the courage of our devoted legions, evinced on a hundred bloody fields during the year just closed, enable us to-day to stand before the world and our enemies a more powerful, united and determined people than at any previous period of our history. The time is opportune to pause for a moment, and cast a retrospect over the great events of the past twelve months. A recollection of our disasters and our victories is useful knowledge for the present and the future.

The year of our Lord 1862 dawned gloomily for the Southern republic. The hopes of government and people had just been sadly dashed by the disappearence of a chance of war between England and our enemy. Terrified by the growl of Britain, Lincoln had liberated the Confederate commissioners and apologised for the conduct of Commodore Wilkes. We began for the first time to realize that we had to rely upon our own strength and courage alone to carry us through a war with one of the most powerful nations of modern times. Since the breaking out of the war it had been the universal belief that, suffering for cotton, England would take advantage of the first pretext to quarrel with the North, form an alliance offensive and defensive with the South. But the settlement of the Mason Slidell difficulty demonstrated the fallacy of this hope. We had to look our enemy in the face, and single handed, prepare for the unequal contest.

At that time it was the avowed policy of our government to hold every foot of the territory in each of the States of the Confederacy. To carry out this policy the armies of the Confederacy, numbering perhaps 200,000 men, scattered along the Potomac, the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and along our western frontier, were watching in monotonous, cankering inactivity for the enemy to strike. The enemy feeling secure of his prey whenever he should choose to advance, was strengthening his numbers, and by drill and discipline performing the slow but sure process of making soldiers out of volunteers. He was massing troops at every assailable point on our north and western frontier, and fitting out a great armada to operate against our seaboard cities. His fleets and cordon of land forces constituted the Anaconda, the great bugbear of that day, which was to crush the young republic in its coils. It will further on be seen that this terrible beast discovered too late for its own safety that it had enwrapped a lion and not a lamb in its folds. However, it then inspired no little terror.

Active hostilities were instituted this year by General Jackson, who attacked and drove the enemy out of Morgan county on the 4th January. A number of skirmishes followed in Northern Virginia and in Western Kentucky, and in Missouri, in all of which the advantage was decidedly with the Confederates. Our people took our successes as matters of course, as it was universally believed that the "Bull Runners," as it was the fashion of that day to call them, could not stand before Southern troops in a land fight.

While we were consoling ourselves with this view of our land forces for our disasters past and to come by water, Gen. Crittenden marched his little army of 6000 men into a trap at Somerset, Ky., laid for him by the Yankee Gen'ls Schœpff and Thomas, and only extricated himself after a loss of 500 men, killed and wounded, his artillery equipage and 3000 men. He thought the enemy's numbers were less than his own, but found them to exceed 15,000. This affair produced a sensation North and South out of all proportion to the numbers engaged or its actual results. Six months later it would have been regarded as an insignificant skirmish. It struck a gloom to every Southern heart which we can now afford to smile at, and sent a corresponding thrill of joy through the North. The New York Herald, of the day, commenting upon the affair, expressed the opinion that the rebels would in consequence sue for peace by the 1st of the then ensuing May! The depression occasioned by this mishap continued through the remainder of the month, though our arms had met with some considerable successes on the Florida coast, and was only dispelled by the intelligence of Gen. Price's victories at Boonville, Missouri, on the 1st of February.

But February, which had dawned so brightly, soon became overcast, and disasters befel the Confederate arms fast and heavy.

On the 6th Fort Henry, on the Cumberland river, was taken, and on the 8th Burnside captured Roanoke Island, after a very trifling resistance by the garrison, who consisted of a portion of the Wise Legion and some North Carolina Troops. With the fall of Roanoke Island, the enemy obtained quiet possession of all the neighboring coast of N. C.

On the 14th of February, after two days of battle such as at that time had never been equalled upon this continent, the enemy, by dint of overwhelming numbers and the material aid of his gunboats, compelled the surrender of Fort Donelson and the greater part of its garrison. The desperate character of the battle which preceded surrender can be inferred from the acknowledged fact that the enemy's loss exceeded the whole number of the Confederate forces at that point.

Though these terrible disasters filled the nation with terror and alarm, there is now no doubt they were blessings in disguise. Our Government had undertaken the impossible task of defending a coast and frontier thousands of miles in extent against an enemy of greatly superior numerical strength and possessing all the advantages of a powerful navy. It now, for the first time, seemed to awaken to the dangers of the attempt. Against such a policy of defence the Yankee Anaconda must have been successful. It became apparent that our only hope of safety consisted in contracting our lines of defence, consolidating our scattered forces into two or more great armies and by sudden and vigorous blows breaking the long back of the reptile.

The resistance at Donelson was protracted just long enough to permit the evacuation of Bowling Green by Gen. Johnston, which took place on the following day.

On the 18th of February the last of the Confederates had evacuated Nashville, and the yankees took possession. There is little doubt that the inhabitants have seen cause to regret that they preferred a surrender, with Andy Johnson as military governor, to a bombardment.

Gen. Johnston by railroads and forced marches hurried to form a junction with Beauregard, who having a month before been removed from the army of Northern Virginia to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, was withdrawing his troops from Columbus.

On the very day that Nashville was given up to the enemy, our forces were victorious at Sugar Creek, Missouri, and Val Verde, New Mexico, and a great storm was scattering Burnside's fleet on the Atlantic.

On the 22d of February President Davis was inaugurated at Richmond. The day, like the hearts of our people, was gloomy, and the inaugural ceremony took place amid a tremendous snow storm. Still, the installation of the President was gratifying to the nation. The yankees had boasted that he should never be inaugurated at Richmond, and it was thought that affairs would be managed with greater vigor by the permanent Government.

The first joy the nation knew sprang from the unexpected appearance, and glorious victory of our unrivalled Virginia over the yankee frigates Cumberland and Congress, and steamer Minnesota, in Hampton Roads, on the 8th of March; and her victory over the far-famed Monitor, on the day after. The intelligence of these exploits electrified the whole country. The Virginia at once became the pride and hope of the South. Many believed she was destined to clear our waters of the enemy, and put a new face upon the war in Virginia. What she might have done under different management remains unfortunately an open question. She was blown up by her commander, a month afterwards, without having attempted any other service than the capture of two unarmed yankee schooners. The grief of our people when this catastrophe was made known, was unbounded, and to this day they refuse to be comforted.

While the Virginia and Monitor were battering each other's iron sides in Hampton Roads, the army of Northern Virginia was performing the most masterly movements of the war in falling back from Winchester, Centreville and Manassas, and entailing upon McClellan all the results of a defeat. McClellan advanced upon our deserted works to find that for months he had been kept at bay by Quaker siege guns and an army a third the size of his own.

Gen. Johnston fell back to Gordonsville, and McClellan, after a pretended pursuit, returned and transported his army, of over 100,000 men, by water, to the York Peninsula, where he was checked and held by Gen. Magruder with less than 11,000 effective men.

As soon as this movement of the enemy was ascertained, Gen. Johnston transferred his troops to the support of Magruder. The passage of his hungry and ragged veterans through the streets of Richmond will not soon be forgotten by our citizens.

At this juncture the attention of the world was distracted from Virginia to the southwest, where, on the 6th of April Gen. Beauregard beat Grant on the bloody field of Shiloh, killing, wounding and taking prisoners 23,000 of his troops, but lost his advantages by the indiscipline of his troops next day at Pittsburg Landing. Gen. A. S. Johnston, the commander in chief of the Western army, was killed at Shiloh. After the battle of Shiloh there ensued another almost unbroken run of bad luck for the Confederate cause, it losing during the month of April Island No. 10, Fort Pulaski, Forts Jackson and Phillip, and the city of New Orleans.

New Orleans was surrendered on the 26th of April, and immediately occupied by the Massachusetts tyrant, Butler, who for more than seven months exercised his power after a fashion so brutal and atrocious as to call down upon his head the execrations of the whole civilized world. Far better had it been for the people of New Orleans to have had their houses levelled with the ground and their women and children driven forth into the forests for shelter, as were the inhabitants of Vicksburg and Fredericksburg, than to have submitted to the rule of a Yankee Haynau.

After the fall of New Orleans victory deserted the Yankee banners and perched permanently on those of the Confederacy. With the bright month of May a new era of fortune broke upon our arms. The conscript act had been passed by Congress during the preceding month, and proved the salvation of the republic. Without it our armies would have been disbanded just at the period when the enemy was preparing to make his great, and as was thought by the world at large, overwhelming advance upon Richmond.

The conscript law held our armies together and reinforced them with thousands of fresh troops, who were in a short time, by conduct and example, rendered as efficient as volunteers. It was now thought advisable still further to contract our lines of defence in Virginia, and draw the enemy inland to a point beyond the cooperation of his gunboats. With this view Gen. Johnston withdrew from Yorktown and fell back towards Richmond. McClellan becoming, through an accident, aware of the movement, immediately pursued our columns, which recoiled on him at Williamsburg on the 3d of May and drove back his army, killing and wounding between 3 and 4000 and taking 400 prisoners. Johnston then resumed his march, and after some inconsiderable skirmishes took position on the south bank of the Chickahominy, within five miles of Richmond.

Acting upon the policy of contracting our lines, which had now been generally adopted, Pensacola and Norfolk were both evacuated on the 10th of May, Gen. Bragg uniting his troops with those of Beauregard, and Gen. Huger consolidating his with the army before Richmond.

At this time the intelligence of the destruction of the Virginia burst upon the people of Richmond like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. A distressing gunboat panic was the consequence. While this skurry was still going on the Monitor, Galena and two other gunboats steamed up the river and on the 15th of May attacked Drewry's Bluff.

In the meantime the Legislature of Virginia and the citizens of Richmond had passed resolutions urging the Confederate Government to defend the city to the last extremity. After a vigorous defence of several hours the gunboats were repulsed at Drewry's Bluff, and three of them crippled. Richmond for the time was safe. The next events of importance were Jackson's victories over the enemy in the Valley on the 2d and 25th May, and his recapture of Winchester on the latter day.

On the 31st of May occurred the great battle of the Seven Pines, in which the Yankees were defeated and driven from their camps with a loss of over 10,000 killed and wounded. This was the first great shock McClellan had received since his appearance before Richmond, and he did not seem ever afterwards to have recovered from its stunning effect. The number of our killed and wounded was also great, perhaps amounting to 4000.

Gen. R. E. Lee, appointed by the President on the 13th of March Commanding General of the armies of the Confederacy, (Gen. Johnston being disabled by his wound,) assumed the immediate command of the army of Virginia.

In the early part of June military operations were carried on with great activity in the South and West. In the first week of that month the Yankees experienced a severe repulse on James Island, near Charleston, and began the siege of Vicksburg.

On the 9th Memphis was evacuated by our forces, and Gen. Jackson, by the help of brave old Ewell, gained another great victory at Port Republic over Shields, Milroy, Banks and Fremont. From this time until the 25th of June skirmishing was of daily occurrence on the lines in front of Richmond.

On the 25th the enemy attacked our right on the Williamsburg Road, about two miles on the city side of the battle field of Seven Pines. The skirmish was severe and the advantage remained with the enemy.

The Lincoln Government having become alarmed by the victory of Jackson at Port Republic recalled McDowell from Fredericksburg to protect the Federal capitol. This left Gen. Jackson free to wheel down by a rapid movement, the best of the war, on the enemy's right, and enabled our generals to take the offensive instead of standing a siege as they would otherwise have been forced to do.

On the 25th Gen. Jackson arrived at Ashland, and the next morning moved in the direction of the enemy's right at Mechanicsville. It was calculated that he would arrive at that place in time to co-operate with Gen. A. P. Hill, who crossed the Chickahominy at the Meadow Bridges at three o'clock, P. M., on the 26th, to begin the attack on the enemy.

The results and details of the battle of this and the succeeding six days are too perfectly known to every Southern reader to require particular mention at this day. The enemy was driven successively from Mechanicsville, Ellyson's Mill, Cold Harbour, Savage Station, Fuzzle's Farm and Malvern Mill, and, but for the tremendous rains of the night succeeding the last battle, the beaten and demoralized remnant of his army would have been cut to pieces or driven into the river on the next day. He fled from Malvern Hill during the night, and before daylight the rain, which continued throughout the day Wednesday, had rendered the roads impassable for artillery. The enemy admitted a loss of 30,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners in these battles.

With the defeat of McClellan active operations ceased for a time in Virginia, but were carried on with vigor on the Mississippi and in Southern Tennessee. The Confederate ram Arkansas immortalized her name by fighting a whole flock of Yankee rams in front of Vicksburg, though, like her illustrious prototype, she was afterwards blown up by her commandant. In the latter part of this month the enemy abandoned the siege of the heroic city of Vicksburg, after a bombardment of nearly two months.

In the beginning of August the enemy mustered another large army in Northern Virginia and put in command of it one Gen. Pope. Pope came to the command with a great sound of trumpets, and issued an infamous order to his soldiery, which gained him memorable notoriety.

Gen. Jackson met this braggart at Cedar creek, in Culpeper, on the 9th of August and beat him in a pitched battle; killing and wounding between 3 and 4000 of his men, and taking 5000 prisoners. From this time forward Pope's history is too well known to require repetition. McClellan and Burnside were both recalled to his assistance, but to little purpose, as Gen. Lee, on the 29th and 30th of August met and defeated their combined forces in two sanguinary battles on the already historic fields of Manassas.

On the latter day Gen. Kirby Smith beat the enemy at Richmond, Kentucky, killing and wounding 1000 and taking several thousand prisoners.

On the 4th of September Gen. Lee leaving to his right Arlington Heights, to which had retreated the shattered army of Pope, crossed the Potomac into Maryland.

On the 14th Gen. McClellan having resumed command of the yankee army came up with a division of our forces at Boonsboro. A sanguinary battle ensued in which we were outnumbered and driven back. On the same day Gen. Jackson and A. P. Hill having taken Harper's Ferry, the capture of which had been the prime object of the invasion of Maryland, Gen. Lee prepared to re-cross into Virginia. But McClellan, confident in his numbers, pressed on his columns, and on the 17th Gen. Lee delivered him battle at Antietam. Gen. A. P. Hill by forced marches from Harper's Ferry came up in time to take part in this engagement and save the day. The enemy claims a victory, but the best evidence, if any were wanting, to prove that he was really defeated and his army crippled is found in the fact that he did not renew the fight on the succeeding day, and on the next permitted Gen. Lee to recross the Potomac without an attempt to obstruct him. The pretence of victory on this occasion cost McClellan his command, and very properly. If he was victorious he should have advanced on the beaten Confederates and reaped the fruits of victory. But this he could not be brought to do by all the whipping and spurring of the yankee press and Government, and therefore they deposed him. On his first feint of a forward movement, he was met at Shepherdstown by Gen. A. P. Hill and driven back with terrible slaughter. For more than a month the hostile armies confronted one another near Winchester. During this time our troops were recuperating, after the toils of the two most arduous campaigns known in history.

The scene of active hostilities again shifts to the Southwest. On the 3d of October Gen Van Dorn attacked Rosecrans at Corinth, and was disastrously defeated. This defeat, a disaster in itself, was doubly so as it hastened the conclusion of the Kentucky campaign from which so much had been anticipated.

Gen's Bragg and Kirby Smith, who penetrated almost to Louisville, on the tenth, suddenly began a retreat towards Cumberland Gap after the former had been victorious in the battle of Perryville. Bragg's hasty retreat has been ascribed to the disaffection of the Kentuckians to the Southern cause, but the best opinion seems to be that he was out-Generaled by Buell.

Interest was attracted to the Army of the Potomac by a daring but apparently fruitless raid, made by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart into Pennsylvania. He made the entire circuit of McClellan's army, but it accomplished nothing beyond frightening the German farmers out of a few horses.

Gen. Lee having withdrawn most of his army to the East of the Blue Ridge, McClellan, who had followed him to Warrenton, was superseded in the command of the Yankee army by Gen. A. E. Burnside, who took command on the 5th of November.

McClellan, having been deposed because he would not "advance," Burnside, *ipso facto*, by the acceptation of his position stood committed to advance at once. Immediately on assuming command he marched towards Fredericksburg, and had he crossed the Rappahannock at once he would have found nothing there to prevent his taking possession of the town and the heights subsequently occupied by our forces. But he lost the golden opportunity in waiting for certain pontoon bridges, which did not arrive until after a week's delay. In the meantime Gen. Lee had arrived on the south bank of the Rappahannock and selected his position. On the 11th of December Burnside constructed his bridges and was permitted to cross, after only so much resistance had been offered as was sufficient to throw him off his guard. On the next day Burnside fixed our position from right to left with his artillery, and having satisfied himself by this process and certain information which he derived from an "intelligent colored man" that our weakest point was directly in his front, he on the morning of the 13th made his grand attack, which was to scatter the Confederate army and win Richmond, but which resulted in the bloodiest and most complete repulse which is known in the history of battles. The particulars of this glorious Confederate victory are too fresh in the memory to require recapitulation. The same remark holds good of the series of battles fought in North Carolina about the same time, Gen. Smith's report of which we publish to-day.

These events concluded the war in the East for the present, but it has only opened in the West. While we write this review, on the last day of the year, two battles of the first historic magnitude are actually being fought, one in front of Murfreesboro' and the other before Vicksburg.

ENTERPRISE POTASH WORKS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing a superior article of CARBONATE of POTASH. It has been tested by an experienced druggist and chemist, and pronounced fully equal to the best Northern Potash. It is securely put up in air-tight half casks, containing 125 to 150 pounds. Address

POE & BERNARD,
Box 98, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec 22, 1862 88-16t

J. & N. A. Cameron,

SALT MANUFACTURERS, will furnish customers at S G W Williams & Co's, Jos Utley's and C E Leete's, Fayetteville. Dec'r 20, 1862—88i4t

150 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

THE subscriber has just received 150 boxes of the best North Carolina and Virginia manufactured Tobacco, which he will sell cheap for cash. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well by calling on him. The Tobacco is positively the best in the market.

JOSEPH OTTARBURG.

Fayetteville, Dec. 22. 88-16tpd

Left Camp without leave, on the night of the 25th, the following men, viz: Jas. Hall, S. P. Hall, Geo. Long, J. K. McLemore, H. L. Peterson, F. C. Peterson, N. G. Tatom and M. L. Simmons. These men live in Bladen county. I wish the Captains of the Districts in which they live to arrest them immediately. A reward of $30 will be given for their delivery to me in Camp or $15 for their lodgement in jail. These men are all conscripts.

DAVID SCOTT,
Capt. Co. D, 53d Reg't N. C. T.

Goldsboro', Dec. 26. 90-2w

NOTICE.

AN Election will be held at the Town Hall on the first Monday in Jan'y next for Mayor and seven Commissioners for the Town of Fayetteville for the year 1863.

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.

Dec'r 24, 1862. 89i3t

English Pins.

HEMMING'S NEEDLES;
Fine Tooth Combs;
Black Flax Thread;
Brown do do;
Hooks and Eyes;
For sale at the Crockery Store.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 27, 1862. 89-12w

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABE DWELLING HOUSE near the business part of the town. Apply to

R. W. HARDIE, Ag't.

Dec'r 25, 1862. 89-i8t

Blacksmith to Hire.

A SMART BOY who has worked at Blacksmithing 5 years.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 31 1862 90-itf

Left at my store, by a drayman, a TRAVELING TRUNK, covered with canvass with the mark B. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

S. BRANDT.

Dec'r 31. 90-2t

TURPENTINE HACKS.

I HAVE a good supply of Turpentine HACKS, on hand, which I am ready to sell to those who may wish to purchase. Also, ready to prepare Axes at short notice, in the best manner.

L. WOOD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 30. 90-3tpd

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REG'TS.

Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

48th.—Killed: A. Privates Osborne, Thomas, J P Presson; S, C J Rich; C, W L Christey, J S Lippard; D, Z Coggin; E, Lt P W Pipler, John Rogers; F, C B McGinnis, Jas Vickery, D Hankay; H, Jacob Myers; I, Serg't J S Long, S Beattie; K, Sol Roberts, John Yarbrough, W Bodenheimer. Wounded: Field, Lt Col S H Walkup, Maj A A Hill; A, J S Broom, Serg't P Holmes, J W Irby, Corp'l D N Hall, Sol Holmes, J T Sasay, A C and M Pressley, Corp'l S Polk, J Alexander, L F Austin, W P Rape, E F Rushing, Serg't P Broom, Sylvester Acock, B Holmes, Serg't C Moser, Wm B May, Jackson Phillips, Corp'l P Irby, Phillip Penniger, C D Holmes, I P Penniger, S D Baker, W W Owen, J W Mullis, J M Thomas, W E Manns, B H Stegall; B, Sg't G W Pope, Obedish Shaw, T W Johnston, Wm Jarrett, Wm Tysinger, P Ward, Serg't B F Hilyard; C, Lt J K Potts, J M Walker, M S Brem, E C Kimble, A Bass, Hugh A Cline, D S Lents, Riley Davis, J R McNeely, C A Troutman, G W Elliott, Corp'l J F McKaly, W S Cook, P C Johnston, J B Josey, R C Knox, W R Moore, W D Astwait, W F Ritchie, W J Waugh; D, Capt J C Dowd foot, Serg't M C Phillips head, Corp'l Baxton Philips hand, Privates Jas H Lambeth face, J A Stutts heel, W C Phillips and D Pascal head, Jas Forrest and Reuben Hancock shoulder, K Bryan face, J M Wallace breast, G Fine leg, G W Gilmer hip, S W Broadaway hand; E, Serg't L T C Eubanks, Wm Elliott, F Starus, R Simms, Corp'l J Belk, E H Stegall, J W Parker, M R Starus, Carey Deason, David Autry, A Jenkins, Wm Tadlock, J M Parker, Sergeant J C Wadsworth, Wm O Starns, Ellison Hays, Sergeant C C Correll, Daniel D Rogers, Levi Johnston, J Pigg; F, Captain H A Gray, Lt W Howard, Corp'l D P Belk, Owen Pope, A M Nesbit, Wm Vickery, D C Godfrey, Robt Fowler, Serg't J M Walker, Sylvander Williams, Corp'l R C Delany, J M Braswell, Corp'l K R Gordon, Lewis Baker, S Jarman; G, Lt E L Tysor wrist, A A Young and Henry Mimms foot, P R Jones, Dan'l Vestal ancle, Blake Hart breast, J M Dowdy arm, D H Snyder and J N Hill head, Alvis Moore face, J T Guthrie hand, C M Holt thigh, B H Guthrie and T W Dowdy shoulder, Jno Riddle wrist, A J Beale and J M Foshee leg, Joseph Stone hip; H, Lients J F Heitman, Wm F Beasley, and Erasus Smith, Saul Leonard, Elias Leatherman, C Heggie, Jas F Cox, Jes W Smith, Adam Eberhardt, A Phillips, Thos Wall, Corp'l Reuben Grimes, F Sambeth, Corp'l J Kinsey, Wm Essex, M Hartley, Franklin Miller, F Livengood, E Fishell; I, Lt Sugar Dulin, Wm A Austin, J M Love, R Stegall, Albert Dees, Wm I Cook, H A Burnett, John Kestler, Serg't A H Boyt, Wm B Long, W B Hoyle, Corp'l S B Hart, Bishop Brothers, J F Hill, S A Miller; C, Lieuts J C Stafford, H C Banner, and Walter Bitting, Reuben Proctor, F Hiatt, W D Smith, Corp'ls W H Goodman and Jno Weimer, H Ransom, Serg't A Kaiger, M R Sapp, Romulus Tash, Martin Evert, A M Riggins Mathias Reed, Jas Morgan, Adam Clodfelter, Jacob Fulk, Serg't J Reed, Lewis Westmoreland, W H Wolf, W Caudle, Jno Crauch, W Kiger, Wm Hasten, A F Motsinger. Mortally wounded: E, Harrison Osborne; F, Serg't Erwin Simpson; G, Westly Clodfelter, dead; H, A Davis, Jesse James; I, John Wright, dead.

Total, killed 18, mortally wounded 6, severely wounded 91, slightly 94.

37th.—Killed: A, Andrew Gentry, John Mash, W Mullins, Shadrach Miller; B, W B Robbins, W Pitts; C, J R Hamilton, H M Hagens; D, R A Gardner; E, Serg't J M Farthing, N C Shull; F, A L Bell, M B Turner; G, D A Meadows; H, Serg't Jas Alexander, E C Lineberger; I, A J Hovas. Missing (prisoners): A, Alex Bullison; B, Jas S Greer; C, M Stroup, J C Walker, C Stroup; D, A W H Price, S T Carelock, G Medlin; F, Serg'ts J T Forrester and B F Clary, D L Bowman, M M Bowman, Lowrie Dula, W A Deal, D Fox, Willis and W F Parks, W S McGee, E Wallace; H, H S Beam, J Brymer, H Wright; I, R A Sharp, J L Orr, Thos Devine, W J Crocker. Wounded: Col W M Barber, and Maj W G Morris; A, Lt W A Stuart, Sol Honck, Silas May, Willy Severt, J P Fisher, Thos Trivet, Serg't H Tomlinson, M B Stringer, Geo Black, Corp'l J Taylor; B, Lt J B Todd, S Green, Henry Cook, Larkin Hodges, Jesse Miller, Alfred Miller, Corp'l J W Hughes; C, Lt J W Pettus, Corp'l A J Derr, B Burleson, M C Dellinger, W Henderson, E M Pucket, S J Stuart, D A Solomon, J A Todd; D, J C Nants, R A Laney, Patrick Little, David C Thomas, Sampson Collins, Jno Q Adams, Wm T Griffin; E, Corp'ls J S Tribit and Marion Wilson, W H Cable, J O Lusk, A F Mitchell, J W Mosely, W Watson, Corp'l J A Rearer, H M Bryan, W H Lackey, Jno Parsons, Jas Isenhower; G, Lt J B Pool, Jno Harrington, J M Bumgarner, R B Smith, D F Harmon, Jas Snow, R B Queen, L L Watts, Wm Austin, Tobias Barnes, Jas Crouch, Serg't Alex Campbell; H, Capt H C Fisher, Jacob Horas, C Stoup, P H Bryson, Wm Bryson; I, Lt W M Stott, J W Clark, J W Manning, F Clarke, J Stearns, R A Sharp; K, Serg't W Rose, Corp'l Jno Halsey, Hugh Blevins, Jno J Owens, Henry Treadway, Jacob McBrady, Jonathan Lee, James T Ely, Zach Phillips, John Tilly. Frank Parsons and Isaac Privet, supposed to be dead.

Total: killed 18, wounded 83, missing (prisoners) 94—195.

9th.—Killed: A, Geo Newton; B, Jas W Ingris; G, Corp'ls J A McAllister and Malcom J Morrison. Wounded: A, Jodrason Whitfield mortally, Jas Beaver severely, Jno D Florion slightly; B, Corp'l Jas R Williams, private Jas C Chaudy and Jas K White severely, David G Henderson and Jesse W Spight slightly; D, Serg't John Johnson slightly; E, Lieut London Brown severely, Wm Worsey arm broken, John Hart, Jas Genis and Jno Wilkins slightly; F, Serg'ts Hector Strickland and Wm H Caldreth severely, Geo R Stancil slightly, Jno Gardner and Wm F Warrick mortally; G, Serg't Archibald P McKinnon, Milby Willis, Duncan E McBride mortally, Corp'l Pat D Brown, Hector Baker, Owen Tatum, Wm S Smith, Neill Livingston, Riley M White severely, Malcom McCormick, Robt McGeachy slightly; I, Jas A Royals severely.

Number of killed and wounded 37.

6th.—Killed: B, Corp'l W H Wedding; G, J M Walker, J C Swisher; K, Harrison Moore, W A Reeves. Wounded: B, W B Riggs; G T Laws severely, W Watson, C Wm Anders, J McKerrall, slight; E, Serg't S D Dunnavant, W S Ford, slight. J S English, severe; F, Lt G N Albright, severe, R G Thompson, J C Gibson, slight; G, G F Shinn, R F Graham, John Howard, slight, W J Smith, severe, Sandy Donoho, slight; H, W D Richmond, severe; K, John Burton slight.

Total, killed 5, wounded 19.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BIVOUAC LONGSTREET'S CORPS,
Fredericksburg, Dec. 21, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—A week ago this day we were huddling in the fight at Fredericksburg; to-day a more pleasing sight is imposed upon us—large boxes filled with clothing and provisions, contributed by the fair and generous hands of the ladies of Robeson county have reached us and made our camp overflow with mirth and joy. Would that the friends of the "Highland Boys" could witness the pleasure with which their presents are received; I know their hearts would be thrilled with joy—the joy that patriots feel when they have done their country a good deed. About a month ago we received a number of boxes at the hands of Dr. D. Bethune. Our campaign has been so active since their reception that we have not had time to thank him and his generous neighborhood for their token of esteem. We were then on our return from Maryland and were in a destitute condition. All of our blankets were left upon the bloody field of Sharpsburg. But when the carnage was o'er and when we had reached Madison Court House on our return, we were enlivened by the sight of "boxes from home" and the jolly face of the Doctor. But now again the joyous news sounds through our camp "*boxes from home, boys!*" We have just passed through a fiery and fearful ordeal,—the battle of Fredericksburg, where one-third of the company were shot down by the hordes of abolitionists who in vain attempted to break our line. Among the bundles of clothing we notice those marked, McAlister, Morrison and others; words cannot tell the sorrow we feel, and besides this the thought that Serg't McKinnon was the man sent home to collect these necessities and before the boxes reached us his spirit had taken its flight. But here, through me, the company would testify to the many virtues of those who are not here to receive the presents of kind friends at home. They fell with their faces to the foe, and the last sound that rang in their ears was the shout of victory. The company is now well supplied with blankets and Winter clothing, for all of which we are indebted to our generous friends at home, who have never forgotten or neglected the Highland Boys, but have always showered their presents upon the company with unsparing hands. To know that the company stands so high in the affections of those at home, has often cheered us on, while trudging on the weary march, when wading rivers, at midnight, or even in the shock of battle when the missiles of death were thinning our ranks.

Christmas is near at hand, I wish it were so that furloughs could be granted, and had I the power every man should have a Christmas frolic at home But this is impossible, and since they can't go home, it must be cheering to their friends to know that they are well provided with clothing to keep them warm while pacing their lonely post upon the bleak banks of Rappahannock. A merry Christmas and happy New Year to all the friends of the Highland Boys.

I am, very respectfully,
A. A. McIVER, Capt. Comd'g Co.

Burning of Bridges by the Enemy in East Tennessee.—On Monday last a body of Yankee cavalry made a raid into East Tennessee and destroyed two important bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad—one across the Holston and the other across the Watauga. The bridge over the Holston at Blountville was guarded by some two hundred of our cavalry, who, it is said, were completely surprised and made prisoners without resistance. At the Watauga bridge a small party of citizens, hastily organized, came up with the enemy, when a skirmish ensued, when one of the Yankees was killed and two taken prisoners.

The damage to the railroad is serious, as, besides burning the bridges named the track is torn up in many places and the sills and iron burnt. The distance between the Watauga and Holston rivers is nine miles, and the burning of the bridges across those streams involves a loss of that distance in our railroad communications. It will take several weeks to repair the damages, and they come at a time when the road is taxed to its utmost capacity.

FROM THE NORTH.

Correspondence Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan'y 1.—I have a copy of the N. Y. Herald of the 29th ult.

Gen. Banks has assumed command of the Gulf Department and Texas. On the 16th he sent a fleet and strong force to Baton Rouge, garrisoned by a few Confederates who retired.

The Florida had run out from Mobile. "Four of these piratical crafts [says the Herald] are now scouring the seas." The capture of the Ariel by the Alabama is announced.

Brig. Gen. Henry Price has been assigned an important command in N. C. Horace Greely has been summoned to Washington.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald writes on Dec. 12 that it is rumored in diplomatic circles that the English Tory party assisted by France, Cobden and other "Economists" whose views on American affairs coincide with those of France, will succeed in ousting Palmerston and Russell from the British Cabinet soon after the meeting of Parliament. In the Spring a thorough change of British policy may be expected.

LATER.—The same writer sends Northern dates to the 30th and 31st ult. The Herald and Washington Chronicle do not make much ado over Stuart's raid. He was expected to visit Frederick before returning, and it was hoped that a rise in the Potomac would prevent him from returning. They say that Gen. Jack Morgan had captured 600 yankees at Elizabethtown, Ky., and so destroyed the Louisville and Nashville Railroad as to cut off communication for at least 30 days.

The Governor of Missouri's message says that Missouri has furnished the yankees with 38,000 soldiers. He is in favor of emancipation.

The New York underwriters have doubled the rates of insurance on yankee vessels.

There are four days' later advices from Europe. Nothing of interest. The London Times says Lincoln's message is a bid for peace, and that his great scheme of settlement is a dream.

Affairs in Missouri.—We learn some interesting items from a letter received by a member of Congress from a gentleman in Mississippi, whose wife has recently been banished the State of Missouri by the Yankees, in order to possess themselves of her property. When the lady referred to left St. Louis, Fremont was holding public levees, at which he openly declared his intention of putting a stop to the war by bringing about a secession of the Northwestern States and then uniting them with the South.

When the flag of truce arrived at St. Louis, demanding the surrender of McNeil, it occasioned considerable commotion in the city. The Yankee General in command of the post referred the matter to bogus Governor Gamble, saying the Federal Government would have nothing to do with it. The old army officers were in favor of giving McNeil up. The miserable subterfuge has failed, and Gen. Hindman, it is reported, has executed ten Yankee officers in just retaliation of the McNeil butchery. This, however, we are informed, is only one of numerous cases demanding like retaliatory measures to protect the suffering citizens of that unfortunate State. They are constantly occurring in most aggravated forms, but from various causes do not obtain the prominence given to the Palmyra tragedy. It is hoped that Gen. Hindman's stern lesson will teach the cowardly and bloodthirsty wretches to recognize the rules of civilized warfare.

Rich. Enquirer, 1st.

The Artillery at Kinston, &c.—Starr's Battery.—Lieut. Col. S. D. Pool writes to the Raleigh Standard:

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 24.—While other bodies of men have found their eulogists, the battalion commanded by me seems to have been entirely overlooked in accounts of the recent fights in and around Kinston, and in the vicinity of Goldsboro'. In every fight, and in the very hottest of it, portions of the battalion were engaged. Saturday, 13th Dec. One section of Starr's battery and Bunting's battery were across the river in the engagement of that day, nobly endeavoring to stem the onward tide of an overwhelming force. The same day four companies of the command, and four pieces of Starr's battery were at the batteries below Kinston to repulse the enemy's gunboats, should they attempt to ascend the river and cooperate with his land forces. Capt. Manney's single gun and one howitzer of Starr's battery, skilfully worked by Lieut. J. Wetmore, were found sufficient; the only boat of the enemy which dared to appear, retiring disabled, in less than fifteen minutes. Sunday the 14th—Bunting's battery and Starr's gun were engaged across the river and at the bridge. None will gainsay the coolness of the officers and men working there, nor the efficiency of their fire.

The men at the entrenchments having been entirely cut off from Gen. Evans by the interposition of the main body of the enemy, the Battalion was formed at 4 o'clock, P. M., and in perfect order commenced a retreat, *via* Snow Hill, reaching Goldsboro', at 10 P. M. Monday.

At daybreak Tuesday, Battalion was in position on North bank of Neuse, prepared to resist any attempt of the enemy to cross the river.

In the fight, Wednesday, the entire command, except Bunting's battery, was under fire during the day, and did, probably, as much damage to the enemy, as all our other forces combined.

Bunting's battery was in the engagement at White Hall, and nobly sustained, during the day, the reputation of the Battalion.

The loss of the command has been six killed, and twenty wounded.

The 24th N. C. Troops at Fredericksburg.—The Adjutant writing to the Standard, says:—"The companies of the 24th N. C. regiment which rendered the most signal service, were B, E, F, G, and A, commanded respectively by Lt. Wm. T. Ellis, Capt. B. Lane, Capt. Jas. S. Evans [Cumberland Plow Boys,] Capt. A. A. McIver, [Robeson] and Capt. James Holeman. These companies were under a galling fire throughout the day. The remaining companies on the left were engaged only a portion of the time; but when an opportunity was afforded them, they did not let it pass unimproved. In front of their line of battle, where no other troops had fired a shot, 200 of the enemy were made to "sleep the sleep which knows no waking."

Randolph County.—Isaac H. Foust, Esq., has been elected to the Commons from Randolph, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jonathan Worth, Esq., the State Treasurer. Mr. Foust has heretofore served the people of Randolph in the Legislature, and will make an excellent member.—*Ral. Standard.*

Jonathan Worth, Esq., entered on his duties as Treasurer, and Col. J. P. H. Russ entered on his duties as Secretary of State, on the 1st instant. Mr. Worth has purchased the residence in the Eastern part of the City, formerly occupied by Dr. Josiah O. Watson; and Col. Russ has purchased the residence in the Eastern part of the City, formerly occupied by Mr. Maunder. Mr. Courts, the former Treasurer, has sold his residence on Hillsborough street to Mr. O. S. Baldwin, of Wilmington, for $6,530.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Arrest of an Enrolling Officer.—The enrolling officer of Elbert county Ga., has been arrested and imprisoned, by order of Judge Thomas, for conscribing and sending to the camp of instruction the man who was released by decision of Judge Thomas on writ of *habe

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1863.

THE BRIGHTEST DAY YET!—We have had the satisfaction frequently during the past year to spread before our readers good news, but we doubt if any paper we have issued during the year contained so much that is altogether good as the present. The great victory of Bragg in Tennessee, the important achievements of Forrest, Morgan, Stuart and Floyd, and last but not least, the great and enthusiastic meeting in New York, all together indicate that we are really at "the beginning of the end" of this terrible war.

It is not believed that Rosecranz can get off with the remains of his army. So hopelessly defeated as to be obliged to abandon a stronghold from which Bragg had not been able to drive him on the day of battle, he starts on his retreat, with Bragg pursuing and Wheeler's cavalry in his track, with his railroad and telegraph communications cut off, and his stores and provisions destroyed. If we may rely upon the accounts which have come to hand of these disasters to the yankee army, we do not see how it can escape capture or dispersion. And if either disaster should happen to it, Nashville and nearly all of Tennessee will be ours, and Grant's army will hardly be able to save itself from a like fate, especially if there be any truth in the report of several regiments throwing down their arms. To all human appearance Bragg's victory is one of the very highest importance that has been gained during the war.

The meeting in New York shows that the peace men have at last summoned courage to speak out, and that they never would have done if they had not found themselves strong in numbers. It is all very well for them to talk of a Convention of States, and of inviting the South to it, for it may gild the bitter pill of failure to subjugate the South. But it reminds us of the incident in the French Chamber of Deputies when Charles Xth found a revolution impending. He suddenly concluded to grant all that had been demanded of popular rights. But when his Minister rose to offer the concession, a single clear voice rang throughout the Hall, "*It is too late!*" And the wretched Monarch had to fly for life. Not a single voice only in the South, but *every* voice, will echo that cry. It is too late to propose any terms but independence and peace. The South can make no other bargain with those who have so malignantly and inhumanly treated her men, women and children, wherever they have had them in their power.

A RETROSPECT.—The close of an eventful year like the past affords a fit occasion to survey in connection its great trials and triumphs. Never had a people a better right to do this with grateful emotions than the people of the Southern Confederacy. They have indeed had their defeats in the stupendous struggle in which they are engaged; but they have had their victories also—victories which would do honor to any people equally matched with their enemy, how much more so to a people with only a third of the men and not a tenth part of the material of war possessed by our foe, and used by him with a venom if not a power unparalleled. The work of presenting such a survey has been well performed by the Richmond Examiner, whose article we copy to day, omitting some immaterial passages, to bring it within our ability to publish. It is a glorious record! calculated, we were about to say, to stir the pride of our people at the glorious deeds performed by their gallant soldiers—but rather let us say, a record to make us thankful and humble, in the conviction that God has blessed our cause—the cause of the few against the many, the weak against the strong. In such a contest it were folly to rely upon any other arm than that which throughout sacred history in so many instances gave the battle to His favored people—favored not because they were faultless, but because they were not so altogether evil as their enemies.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article, which closed without a knowledge of the glorious victory at Murfreesboro', Tennessee. That, occurring on the last day of the year, was a fit finale to its history.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—We copy the reports relative to another supposed movement from Newbern, with reinforcements from Suffolk. It is more than probable that the reports are true. In whatever direction this band of robbers may move, they will undoubtedly do vast mischief and cause a vast deal of individual suffering. But the prompt action of the Confederate gov't in meeting and repelling Foster's recent invasion, leads us confidently to hope that he will be again met and repelled, even more signally, as soon as it can be ascertained what point or points he is aiming for. The time has been when North Carolina was neglected, but she has earned a title to protection, and it is also essential to the safety of the whole that she should receive it.

VIRGINIA MEDDLERS.—The Richmond Enquirer is said to be the organ of the Government. If so, cannot the Government spare it a little wholesome counsel? From the day that our excellent Governor was nominated for that office it has been doing injury to the common cause by its North Carolina articles. Its present objects seem to be to stir up political strife in North Carolina, (to which a very few of our people are at all disposed,) and to convince the yankees that North Carolina, if not already with them, *may* be on their side at no distant day.

Barring its bitter prejudices against North Carolina, the Enquirer has been a good newspaper, and some time ago was doing excellent service to the cause. Its present course is quite as injurious as that of its neighbor, the Examiner, was some time ago.

NEW ENGLAND TO BE CAST OUT.—We find in the Richmond Whig a remarkable article from the Povidence (Rhode Island) Post, of which the following are passages:—

"Wendell Phillips, in his recent political address here, admitted that the West was even now preparing to go with the South. One could hear talk of it all through the Western country. The West did not love the East. It did not love negroes. It did not love high tariffs. If disunion became a fixed fact, the West would follow the South. New England and New York would be left out in the cold. Our belief is, that New England alone will be left out in the cold. We said, years ago, that if separation came, a new Confederacy would follow, and that it would not embrace New England. We have not changed our belief upon this point. Indeed it is every day strengthened; and we entertain no doubt that the West itself would object to our company if it should be offered. New York will belong to the new Republic, if one is established. Certainly it will seek to; and we see no reason why both South and West should not unite in desiring her presence. But New England, with her abolitionism and her political priests—the hot-bed of all the isms, and the author of our great calamity—the ever-lasting beggar of protective tariffs—will be objected to, and will be excluded. The old Union once gone, it can never belong to another, unless, perchance, it finds for herself and is forced to accept the same condition of dependency which she is now preaching for the South. No other section will want her on terms of equality.

"The hope of the Union is every hour growing fainter, until a *majority of the people of the North at last look upon separation or revolution as a certainty*. We have allowed personal rights and State rights to be trampled upon—we have allowed the country to be flooded with a currency which, five years hence, will not be worth the paper upon which it is printed—we have submitted to taxation, such as Americans before never dreamed—we have offered up hundreds of thousands of valuable lives. And what have we gained? Why, so hopeless is our cause, that the people of the West, as Wendell Phillips truly said, are making their arrangements to follow the South. They will follow the South, and so will the Middle States, if the Union is sundered; and that it will be sundered if the President adheres to his determination to make this an Abolition war after the first of January next, is as certain as that the sun shines in the heavens."

CORN.—We are glad to state that the first instalment of corn, purchased, under the voluntary subscription of $16,000 by 27 persons and firms in this town, by Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., who generously undertook the troublesome and laborious agency, has arrived here. It has come in good time, as the market price is $3 a bushel, and this will be sold at not much over half that price, we suppose, merely enough to cover cost and charges.

SMALL POX.—We learn that a returned soldier in the Southeastern part of the town has this disease, which is now existing in so many parts of the State. Effective measures have been taken to confine the disease to the house in which it occurred.

FROM THE BLACKWATER.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from an officer of the 56th N. C. Regiment:

FRANKLIN, VA., Dec. 30.

The day after I wrote from Carrsville our Reg't was marched 3 miles forward in the direction of Suffolk, where we staid till after dark, throwing out pickets. We returned that night to Carrsville and received orders to be ready to move at dawn next morning (yesterday.) We marched yesterday some 18 miles, by a circuitous route, to Windsor, a station on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, 11 miles from Suffolk. About 7½ o'clock P. M., when within two or three miles of Windsor, we were met by couriers with orders to hurry up the infantry, as the enemy were in Windsor and had repulsed and driven out our cavalry. Just before getting to Windsor, we were halted and placed in line of battle. Several pieces of artillery were farther up the road than we by 100 yds. (indeed in the village,) and Singeltary's Reg't between the artillery and us. Immediately in our front very thick woods and undergrowth concealed everything from us; though we had orders to keep a sharp look-out in this woods, as the enemy's infantry were supposed to be in it. Presently a heavy report from the artillery on our left made us believe that the fight had commenced. Then another and another, when Col. Faison asked Gen. Pryor to let him lead his Reg't forward. Just as we came around a bend in the road and got a full view of the straight Railroad opening, where the yankees were, a courier informed us that the yankees had departed. We pursued for about three-quarters of a mile, when we found they had too far distanced us, and we halted at Windsor for the night. We thought from the solemnity of the preparations that we were going to have a big fight—indeed no one knew the force of the enemy. But it was afterwards pretty well ascertained that there were only two cavalry companies of yankees and perhaps a piece of artillery—though this latter was not fired at us. If Gen. Pryor could have known that it was a small force, so as to have sent out his infantry in advance, instead of scaring them off with his artillery, it is not improbable that we would have captured the yankees. But as soon as our shells commenced falling among them, they departed for Suffolk. After the yankees had left—some hour or so—Charley Stedman (Major of the 44th) while riding along the Railroad, entirely unarmed, saw some one in front of him and asked who he was: the person replied that he belonged to the Northern army. Stedman said, "Then you are my man; come with me." The fellow, although armed, made no resistance, and surrendered. Charley got a pair of spurs by the operation, a good sabre and a fine carbine.

This morning, at daybreak, the whole Brigade left Windsor, and returned, each command to its camp. We came by way of Blackwater Bridge, which crosses the river some 12 miles above here, making the march from Windsor here some 19 or 20 miles, instead of about 16, the direct route.

RETURNED.—President Davis passed through Raleigh on Saturday, on his way to Richmond.

A ROLL OF HONOR—TWENTY VOLUNTEERS IN ONE FAMILY.—D. N. Buie Esq. of Bladen has in the service of his country two sons (all he has) and eighteen nephews, all the grandsons of the late Archibald Buie of Bladen. All of them are volunteers, and all able bodied, efficient soldiers. They are of the Cape Fear District of Bladen.

We trust that the day is not distant when these youthful patriots will return to share with their families the liberties for which they fight.

NOBLE LIBERALITY.—Our poorly paid and suffering troops in and near Fredericksburg have contributed $15,686 35 for the relief of the citizens of that town who have lost their all by the yankee's occupation and sacking of their homes. Of this sum Gen. Cook's North Carolina Brigade contributed more than an eighth, viz:

15th N. C. Regiment	$966 85	
46th " "	555 10	
27th " "	370 10	
48th " "	189 10	
		$2,081 15

Of the remainder, Longstreet's Corps gave $688, the New Orleans Washington Artillery Battalion $1391, Cobb's Geo. Legion $543, Garnett's Brigade $1117 75, Kemper's $505, Armistead's $373, Corse's $1731 50, Jenkins' $1257 75, Pickett's Staff &c. $289, Stribling's Battery $191, Eubanks' Battery $117, 16th Georgia Reg't $224, Parker's Battery $172, Mahone's Brigade $2,400, Featherstone's Brigade $2,287 20, Gen. Anderson's Staff $178.

Other contributions for the same object are stated to the amount of about $8000.

Men who suffer themselves, give liberally of their pittance of pay.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Fort Fisher on the 29th ult., Corp'l W. T. Jones of Braddy's Artillery. His death was the result of a wound received by the bursting of the gun "Cumberland" noted in our last. He was a good soldier, one of the best in his company. His remains have been brought home for interment.

Near Pike Hill, Lenoir county, 3d Dec'r., Benjamin Franklin Nunn, 1st Lieut. Co. D, 27th Reg't, of wounds received on the 17th Sept., in the battle of Sharpsburg.

At Stanton, Va., 30th of October, Jesse Isler Nunn, 1st Serg't of Co. D, 27th Reg't, in the 20th year of his age.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died of Typhoid fever, near Petersburg, Va., the 9th of August last, J. P. Thomas, in the 22d year of his age, a member of Capt. Black's Co. D, from Moore County, 49th Reg't, and son of Peter and Nancy Thomas. He left his home in health, but was soon prostrated with sickness from camp life. He was of excellent mind, apt to learn; was esteemed and respected, was a member of the church of Christ, and adorned the profession by a Godly walk and conversation before the world.

NOT KILLED.—Among the casualties at Kinston reported in the Raleigh papers, it was stated that Lieut. Liles of Anson county, 31st N. C. T., was blown to pieces by a shell. We are glad to learn that this is a mistake.

RE-DISTILLED SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR BURNING.—A writer in the Hillsborough Recorder states that for a fortnight past he has had a light equal to gas from turpentine re-distilled in a glass flask, burnt in a kerosene lamp, with a slight alteration of the tubes. He suggests that some person engage in the business of re distilling the turpentine. We have not room for his article, but it is at the service of any one who will agree to use it. He is confident that long after the war, our people will want no better or cheaper light than this North Carolina Kerosene.

Subscribers who have their papers left at this office will do well to be particular in giving permission to others than themselves to receive them. On Thursday and Friday last six separate applications were made for the Thursday's paper of one subscriber. The subscriber himself was the third applicant, and of course did not get it as it had been delivered to the first comer. Finally, as his paper did not reach him, we had to give another to a member of his family who was the sixth applicant.

Newspapers are in great demand, and though very cheap, there are still thousands of people who condescend to get them at the expense of other people. We doubt not that the evil of which we complain exists at every country post office. If not remedied here, we shall be driven to the requirement of a written order in every case where a person applies for the paper of another.

Several communications are unavoidably deferred, among them a pleasant letter from "Long Grabs."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I hope there will be a liberality shown in our counties to those who are deprived of homes by our enemies. I think in our county there might be some accommodated with small places. If they will come to the upper part of Moore, they can see for themselves. Near Jackson's Springs, and in Montgomery, some 10 or 15 miles above this, I could supply one or two small places. If you should see any one destitute, you can direct them to McKenzie's Bridge, Moore Co. I feel for those who are destitute.

Yours respectfully,

DAN'L McKENZIE.

From New Orleans.—Banks has suspended "all public sales of property on account of the United States until further orders."

GREAT VICTORY IN TENNESSEE!

Gen. Bragg's first official dispatch [see preceding page] was very cheering, but left us in great anxiety to hear more. There is more, and of the same sort, as follows:—

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 31.—The Rebel has just received the following despatch from Gov. Harris:

MURFREESBORO', Dec. 31.—We attacked the enemy in his position at 5½ o'clock this morning, and the battle raged till 5 P. M. Our left wing drove the enemy's right back upon Stone River. Our advance was steady, but the resistance was stubborn. We captured 4 batteries and about 4000 prisoners; amongst them three Brigadier Generals. Loss heavy on both sides, but the relative loss is not known. Gen. Rains, of Nashville, is killed.

I. G. HARRIS.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.—88 Federal prisoners captured near Murfreesboro', were brought in last night. 73 more, with 8 negroes, have just arrived in the evening train. The last party were captured yesterday by Gen. Wheeler, between Rosecranz's army and Nashville.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan'y 1.—A special to the Rebel, dated Murfreesboro', 31st, says: The bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy had been driven back 6 miles from our left and centre.

Gen. Willick and a number of other Abolition officers are prisoners. Gens. Syll, McCook, and Woodruff are killed."

Our loss is heavy, but the enemy's is estimated at *five to our one!*

Gen. Rains, Col. McNair and Col. Antry of the 27th Miss., and Lieut. B. C. Enos Trieste, of the 1st La., are killed. Col. Black, of the 5th La., and Col. Fisk of the 25th La., are mortally wounded.

Gens. Bragg and Polk displayed great judgment and heroism.

Wharton's cavalry captured 200 prisoners, with a large supply of wagon trains and 400 beeves.

Yesterday Gen. Wheeler burnt 280 wagons in the enemy's rear, and captured 600 prisoners.

Our troops covered themselves with glory.

We have captured most of the enemy's hospital stores and many ambulances.

We destroyed two million dollars' worth of Yankee property in the rear of the Federal army last night, including five day's rations.

LATER DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BRAGG.

RICHMOND, Jan'y 3.—The following dispatches from Gen. Bragg have been received at the War Department:

MURFREESBORO', Jan'y 1, 1863.

Gen. S. COOPER:—The expedition under Gen. Forrest has fully accomplished its object. The railroads are broken in various places. A large amount of stores have been destroyed, many arms captured, and 1200 prisoners paroled. General Morgan has done his work, but the full effect is not known. The enemy in Tennessee and Mississippi are without railroad and telegraphic communication with their rear.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The enemy has yielded his strong point and is falling back. We occupy the whole field and shall follow.

Gen. Wheeler, with his cavalry, made a complete circuit of their army on the 30th and 31st. He captured and destroyed 300 wagons loaded with baggage and commissary stores, and paroled 200 prisoners. He is again behind them, and has captured an ordnance train. To-day, he secured several thousand stand of small arms. The body of Yankee Brig. Gen. Sill was left on the field, and three others are reported to have been killed.

God has granted us a happy New Year.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

From Eastern North Carolina.—RALEIGH, Jan. 3.—We have been put in possession of very important news, by reliable authority, to the effect that nine steamers and four sailing vessels passed up the Chowan river on Monday night last, and on Tuesday night took on board, at Holly's Wharf, on the Chowan, 5000 infantry, their destination being for Newbern to reinforce Foster. The fleet left Holly's Wharf on Wednesday morning, and it is the impression of our informant that the design of Foster is to make a raid on the Wilmington Road at or near Rocky Mount, while the main force will make for Goldsboro' and take the W. & W. R. R. to Wilmington. By the raid on the W. R. R. at Rocky Mount reinforcements from Weldon and Petersburg would be cut off. Our informant had a conversation with a Yankee deserter who was in the advance company from Suffolk to Holly's Wharf and who informed him that 5000 infantry was destined to take the Wilmington Road at all hazards.

On their march (said the deserter) from Suffolk to Holly's Wharf, one company of artillery and one of cavalry acted as an advance guard, so afraid were they that some of Gen. Pryor's forces would attack them. After the infantry were embarked the artillery and cavalry returned to Suffolk. The deserter said there were about 6000 men, recruits at Suffolk, (infantry) with four artillery and two cavalry companies. That there were only four fortifications around the town, and only two of them had any guns on them and they only two pieces each. Our informant saw the steamer and vessels when they went up and saw them leave with troops on board.—*Progress.*

KINSTON, Jan. 2.—We have just heard startling news from below. It is reported upon what is said to be pretty good authority that the enemy are coming up the Neuse river in their gun-boats and transports. It is the opinion of some that their object is to land a heavy force at the mouth of Big Swift Creek, on the north side of the Neuse and make a feint in this direction, whilst a land force will march towards Wilmington by the way of Swansboro', Onslow county.

It is also reported and many believe it to be true, that the Abolitionists are landing a heavy land force at Swansboro' from Morehead city, to move against Wilmington in the rear.—*Letter to State Journal.*

Gen. Stuart's Last Raid.—RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—By advices from Fredericksburg yesterday, we learn that Gen. Stuart, after an absence of ten days, has returned to headquarters. We have already mentioned his capture of prisoners at Dumfries. Leaving that place he proceeded to Selectmen's Ford, over the Occoquan, where he found three regiments of the enemy's cavalry drawn up to dispute his passage. Dashing through the stream he attacked and routed the Yankees, who fled in dismay, strewing the road with arms and clothing. There being nothing to gain by pursuing the terrified yankee horsemen, Gen. Stuart proceeded along the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad to Acotinck Creek, ten miles from Alexandria, and destroyed the railroad bridge at that place. Thence he went to Anandale, seven miles from Alexandria, and destroyed a great quantity of stores and camp equipage. At this point Stuart's telegraph operator telegraphed to Gen. Meigs, at Washington, (the Yankee Quartermaster-General,) that, "if he could not furnish more and better transportation, he (Stuart) could not take the trouble to come after supplies, as it was too much trouble to haul them away."

From Anandale Gen. Stuart went to Fairfax Court House, then to Aldie and Warrenton, and thence back to Fredericksburg. The reconnoissance was entirely successful, and was accomplished without the loss of a man, though two of the command were seriously wounded. Among the "spoils" secured are several hundred horses.—*Examiner, Whig and Dispatch.*

Gallant Exploit.—RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—By a letter from the Valley, we learn that the yankees under Milroy, are leaving Moorefield and Petersburg in the direction of Romney. Four miles from Moorefield, Capt. McNeill's company of Rangers (33 men,) made a dash upon their train, capturing 50 horses, 14 wagons, and 28 yankees, and this was done while two regiments, one above and the other below, were in sight. The horses and the prisoners were brought off. This was indeed a gallant feat.

It is supposed that the fear of Stuart is making Milroy run.—*Enquirer.*

The Yankee Raid in East Tennessee.—KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31.—The yankee force which destroyed the bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad consisted of one Ohio and one Indiana regiment. They captured Col. Love, of the 62d North Carolina regiment. It is supposed that they destroyed Senator Haynes' plantation.

The 54th and 57th N. C. Troops.—We learn from a private letter, that in the fight on the 13th at Fredericksburg, the 54th and 57th N. C. regiments drove back the yankees nearly a mile. These regiments, however, sustained a heavy loss. Captain Elias Butner, of the 57th, was killed. His company lost over half its number.—*Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer.*

[These regiments had their first fight at Fredericksburg, and each received from Gen. Hood special letters of commendation for extraordinary gallantry.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: Hon J G Shepherd $20; Miss Bettie Hyman $20 transferred from Gunboat Fund; B J E $20 for South Carolina troops in North Carolina; Mrs Alex Johnson $10; Mrs J D Starr $5; Mrs Jesse K Kyle 9 yds woolen jeans, 1 set damask curtains, 2 worsted shirts, 2 prs flannel drawers, 6 handkerchiefs; Mrs Jas Kyle 1 plaid flannel shirt; Miss Mary Nixon 4 prs socks; Mrs A A McKethan 6 prs woolen socks.

Presbyterian please copy.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan'y 2.

I have just received Northern dates of the 1st inst.

A Western correspondent of the New York Herald writes: "The steamers Violet, Key West, Rose, Douglas, Frederick, Niotrebe, Erie, No. 6 and Van Buren, with cargoes of grain and provisions, and also a large amount of army stores, have been burnt by the enemy at Van Buren, Ark. Our forces burnt the arsenal and ferry-boat at Fort Smith to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy: also a large amount of forage and provisions."

It is telegraphed from the West that two regiments of Missourians in our service have stacked arms and gone home, and that another Missouri regiment went home carrying their arms with them. It is also stated that two regiments of Texans stacked arms and started home, and that a regiment of cavalry, who were sent in pursuit, joined them.

The [Yankee] garrison at Corinth is on half rations.

James Brooks made a speech in New York city, on Tuesday evening last, at a meeting, at which resolutions were adopted unanimously requesting New Jersey, on account of her revolutionary history and past associations to invite all the States to meet in Convention at Louisville in February. They also call upon New Jersey to ask permission of the President to allow New Jersey to send delegates to the States in rebellion and invite their representation in this Convention; and, in the event the States in rebellion agree to be represented, they further ask Lincoln to proclaim an armistice, by land and by sea for six months.

Mr. Brooks was enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of his speech.

Burnside was in Washington on the 31st.

A letter from Burnside's Headquarters, dated the 30th ult., says, "We will never attempt to cross again in front of Fredericksburg so long as there is a rebel battery in position to dispute our passage." It characterizes Gen. Lee's movements as a mystery, and also says that the pontoons are again on the move, and thinks it quite significant.

The Yankees say they have a cavalry raid on hand which is to wipe out some of Gen. Stuart's achievements.

[We do not exactly understand on which side were the troops that are reported by the Herald to have laid down their arms. The Examiner states that they were yankee troops from Michigan and Iowa. While the Enquirer's correspondent, by a careless use of the word "our," leaves us in doubt whether he is speaking of Southern troops, or quoting from the Herald a statement as to yankee troops.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society reports the following contributions: Judge Shepherd $10; Mrs M E Pemberton 1 pr gloves; Miss M E Elliott 1 pr socks and a bundle woolen yarn; Mrs Jesse Kyle and Mrs H L Myrover a bundle woolen yarn each.

The next meeting will be at the residence of Mr. Wm. Matthews.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Contributions to Big Rockfish Soldiers' Aid Society, which are thankfully received: Mrs W Vink 12 shirts, 2 prs socks, $2; Miss Bella Vink 1 pr socks, $1; Colin McNeill, Esq. $5; Miss Sallie McNeill 2 prs socks, $5; Miss Ann McNeill 3 prs socks, $1; Miss Ella McNeill 4 prs socks, 1 neck comfort; David Murphy $25; Miss Susan McNeill 4 prs socks; Miss Mary J Black 3 prs socks; Miss Martha Black 2 prs socks, $1; Miss Ann Black 1 shirt; Mrs Dan'l McLeod 2 prs drawers; Miss Mag A McFadyen 5 prs socks; Miss Christian McDonald 3 prs socks, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr gloves; Miss Mag Patterson 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Mrs Rev Neill McDonald $6.

The High School Knitting Society returns thanks for the subjoined contributions: Judge Shepherd $10; Capt Pearce $5; J Kyle $5; Mrs C McLaurin $2; Simon Bess 5 prs socks; Mrs Marg't Hooper 4 prs; J Troy 2 prs; J H Hall 2 bundles cotton yarn. They are also very much indebted to Mrs McArthur for her kindness in preparing a bundle of yarn for knitting. The next meeting will be at Mr W Taylor's, on Haymount, Saturday Evening.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, Nov. 28th, of putrid sore throat, ANNA ELIZA, eldest daughter of James C. and Perlina Bruton, aged 7 years and 5 days.

Also on 5th Dec., ROBERT A., son of Alexander and Selina H Bruton, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Also on the 16th, of putrid sore throat, TABITHA JANE, daughter of Joshua and Sarah Pool, aged 3 years and 4 months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan 5.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 50 to 55. Lard 35.
Beef 8 to 20 at retail. On foot 12½.
Beeswax 55 to 60.
Butter 75 to $1.
Chickens 40 to 50.
Copperas—$2 at retail, 1 50 at wholesale.
Cotton 18 to 19 cts.
Cotton Yarn $3 to $5 per bunch.
Eggs 45 to 50 per dozen.
Flaxseed 2 50 to 2 75 per bushel.
Flour—Family $28 to 28 50, Super 27 50 to $28. Very little arriving.
Forage—Fodder 2 50 per hundred; Hay 1 50 to $2; Shucks 1 50 to 1 75.
Grain—Corn 2 75 per bu. Wheat 4 50. Rye 3 50 to $4. Oats $2 to 2 25. Peas 2 25.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1.
Iron—Swedes 35 to 40.
Leather—Sole $3 per lb., Upper 3 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $9 to $10. Apple Brandy $8 to $10. Peach Brandy $8 to $10.
Molasses—N O $4 to 4 50.
Nails—Very light stock on hand.
Onions—None in market.
Pork 25 to 26.
Potatoes—Irish $2 to $3; Sweet $1 to 1 50.
Rice 8 to 9 by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75 to $1.
Salt 30 to 32½ per lb.
Fayetteville Sheetings, 30 cts. per yard by the bale, 33 cents by the piece. Osnaburgs 35 to 60 cts.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 55. Wool 1 50 to 1 75.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Dec. 30.

Beef cattle 12½ to 15. Bacon hog round 55 to 60; hams 60 to 65. Butter 90 to $1. Corn $3 to $3 25. Eggs 75 to $1. Flour, super $32 to $33; Family $33 to $35. Molasses 3 25 by bbl. Sweet Potatoes $2 to 2 50. Pork 28 to 35. Pea Nuts 3 25 to 3 75. Sound salt $10 to $15 per bushel. Fayetteville sheetings 55 to 60 by the bale. Tallow 80. Wood 9 50 to $13 per cord.

DECLINES.

I RESPECTFULLY decline a re-election to the office of Mayor of the town of Fayetteville.

Jan'y 5, 1863. ARCH'D McLEAN.

A Good Cook Wanted Immediately

TO wait on P. G. Evans, Col. Comd'g 63d Reg't Partizan Rangers. A good price will be paid. Report at Mr. George McNeill's Store Wednesday morning.

Jan'y 3, 1863. 1tpd

NOTICE.

TWO likely NEGRO MEN, George, 44 years old, and Jack 41, belonging to the Estate of Thomas M. McLeran, dec'd, will be sold privately, whenever suitable application shall be made to me. I will also hire out two likely MEN for this year.

MARY ANN EVANS, Ex'x.

Jan'y 2, 1863. 91tf

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my LAND on the West side of Gum Swamp, 7 miles from Laurinburgh Depot, containing 400 acres, which is as productive as any land in the lower end of Richmond county, N. C. On the premises there is a comfortable dwelling, with all necessary outhouses. Any person wishing to purchase can either apply to myself on the premises, or address me at Springfield, N. C.

Dec'r 27, 1862. DUNCAN JONES. 91*6tpd

NOTICE.—$25 REWARD.

THE subscriber will pay 25 dollars reward to any one who will return to him, in Fayetteville, a negro GIRL, who ranaway from his residence on Friday night the 2d of January, 1863. Said negro girl is about 5 feet and a half high, is inclined to be thick, rather bright, black face, full, with thick lips. She is 16 years old, but large for her age. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return her safely home, or lodge her in Jail and inform me of the fact and place.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1863. J. W. TUCKER. 91-tf

RULED WRITING PAPER.

A Good supply of Commercial Note and small sized Letter Papers, ruled, just received.

Dec. 18. E. J. HALE & SONS. 86-

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan'y 3, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Mayor and Commissioners, held at their Office this day—

Present: A McLean, Mayor; S T Hawley, M McKinnon, R M Orrell, A A McKethan, Commissioners:

Ordered, That in pursuance of the suggestions of the Board of Health of the 30th ult. and 2d inst., a guard be immediately stationed at the Clarendon Bridge, for the purpose of preventing intercourse between the infected districts and the town.

Ordered, That the Duncan Campbell house, the property of Miss Eliz. Campbell and sisters, be and is hereby constituted a Small Pox Hospital, and that Thomas Powers, a person supposed to have the small pox, be immediately removed to the hospital; that all intercourse with the hospital be prohibited except with the consent of the hospital physician.

Ordered, That a rent of $200 be paid for the house selected as a hospital, and that the house be thoroughly cleansed and purified by whitewashing, scouring, &c. when the authorities are ready to surrender it.

Ordered, That Dr K A Black be appointed Hospital Physician.

Ordered, That a guard be placed on Cool Spring street, to prevent intercourse with the house occupied by Powers; and that the Town Constable erect a fence across Cool Spring street from John Brown's gate to Holland's fence, and another from the north margin of P Taylor's lot to McLaurin's fence.

Ordered, That all proper nurses be employed at the expense of the town.

Ordered, That A A McKethan, M McKinnon and S T Hawley be appointed a committee to carry out the orders of the Board and the suggestion of the Board of Health.

Ordered, That the Mayor be added to the committee.

From the Minutes.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

AT a Special Court, held by the Acting Magistrates of the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 31st of December, 1862, the following orders were passed, viz:

Whereas, this Court is advised that the Small Pox prevails in different parts of the County of Cumberland, and it is important to take measures to prevent its extension:

It is ordered, That a Committee consisting of David McNeill, George W. Lawrence, W. B. Ray, S. R. Hawley, Arthur Melvin, John H. Cook, Joseph Arey, Wm. A. Rose, Allen McCaskill, Esqs., be and are hereby appointed to establish a Hospital or Hospitals for the treatment of cases, to canvass the various Districts, and see that each and every person is vaccinated, and to prevent the extension of the disease by such rules and regulations as may be expedient.

It is ordered, That the Patrols in the various Districts in the County be requested to co-operate with the Committee appointed in performance of guard duty, and that all good citizens of the county are requested to extend such aid to the Committee as may be necessary.

From the Minutes,

Jan'y 3.—1t J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

Presbyterian copy.

SALT.

I WILL distribute State Salt to the Districts of Cumberland county, on Thursday next.

Jan'y 5. P. F. ALDERMAN, Com. 1t

University of North Carolina,

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

THE next session will begin Jan'y 17th, and end June 5th, 1863.

Board by Col. Guthrie at the Eagle Hotel $125; Tuition $32; Room rent $5, per session, all payable in advance.

The means of instruction are ample, and pains have been taken to bring all the expenses of education within reasonable limits.

Jan'y 2. DAVID L. SWAIN, Pres't. 91-3tpd

Mrs. Colton will open

a SCHOOL in Asheborough on the first Monday in February next, for the instruction of children in elementary studies, such as Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, and other kindred branches. The terms of tuition will vary from seven to fifteen dollars per session of five months. Board may be had in her family for a few Misses at a reasonable rate, where particular attention will be given to form correct principles and habits.

Asheborough, Jan'y 3, 1863. 91*3t

WANTED!

TWENTY (20) unmarried men to enlist immediately as Laborers of Ordnance for Guard Duty at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory. Term of enlistment three years or for the war. Conscripts between the ages of 18 and 45 will be taken. Pay $13 per month, with clothing, rations and medical attendance.

Apply to me at the Arsenal.

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR,
Captain C. S. A., Acting Commandant.
Fayetteville Arsenal & Armory,
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1862. 91-2t

HORSE SHOEING.

OWING to the advance in the price of Iron the subscriber is compelled to raise the price of shoeing to $1 per shoe. He does this with reluctance, but its necessity will be apparent to his customers when he states, that the iron alone used in making shoes costs more than half of his charge, and more than twice as much as he formerly received for iron and shoeing.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 2, 1863. J. W. WELSH. 91-6wpd

10,000 lbs. of good Pork wanted

by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1862. 90-2w

Wanted to Hire,

BY the month or year, TWENTY men to work at making Salt. High wages paid.

Jan'y 1, 1863. T. S. LUTTERLOH. 90-2t

FOR HIRE,

A WOMAN, a good cook, washer and ironer.

Jan'y 2. D. ANDERSON. 91tf

HORSE FOR SALE.

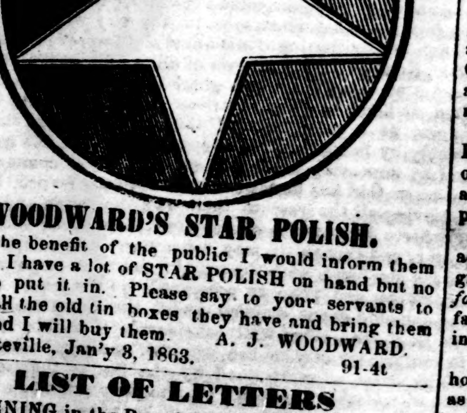
I WILL sell a GOOD WORK HORSE at a reasonable price. Apply at my place, 3 miles South of Galatia Church.

Jan'y 1, 1863. ARCH'D RAY. 91*2tpd

Timber Wagon Wanted.

A LARGE No. 1 TIMBER WAGON, best quality, all complete, wanted for the army, immediately.

Jan'y 3. P. P. JOHNSON. 91-2tipd



WOODWARD'S STAR POLISH.

FOR the benefit of the public I would inform them that I have a lot of STAR POLISH on hand but no boxes to put it in. Please say to your servants to gather all the old tin boxes they have and bring them to me and I will buy them. A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 3, 1863. 91-4t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., January 5, 1863. When called for please say they are advertised.

Messrs J R Anderson & Co. Willis Byrd, Miss Many Buckley, Miss Lacey Burtholand, Miss P E Brown, W C Botton. Nathan Carter, Thos R Culbreth. Geo A Davis, Miss S A Davis, James Dowand. John Ford. B Godwin, Isreal Gady. Thomas Hardie, B H Henderson, Jessey Harris, J P Hall. T S Jackson, Mrs Mildred Judd. Mrs Charlotte Kivett, Miss Laura Kent, J M Kincaid. Henry M Lindsay 2, Owen Lockaman, Thomas Laton, A L Lofthus. John McIver 2, Mrs Sarah McNeill, Mrs Elizabeth McQueen, Daniel McIntosh, Lieut D McJohnson, Duncan McGill. J H Mull 2, John C Miller, Dougald Monroe, Mrs John P Martin, Joseph Monigan, A Maxwell. Robt Nelson. Miss Elmira Price, M Parel. James M Record, Areby Russell 2, Richard Rouse 2. B W Smith, Miss Mary Shipley, Charles Strahan, Joe O Sanders. James Tucker. Yancy Williams, Miss July Walker, P C Williamson, Thos J Wilson, Nathan L Williamson, Charles H Wynn, William Wright, John Williams, Nathan Whitfield.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Farm and Stock at Auction.

THURSDAY the 15th inst., on the premises at 11 A. M., I shall sell that valuable FARM on the West bank of the Cape Fear River, 2½ miles below Fayetteville, and adjoining Messrs. Makepeace & Shaw, and known as Daily Land. The tract contains 190 acres—100 under cultivation and well adapted to the culture of corn, peas and hay, and the balance well timbered with pine and oak. At same time I shall sell Hogs, Cattle and Farming Implements. At the same time I shall sell the Haighwood Farm about one mile distant from the above, between Sandy Run and Occammany. This tract contains 200 acres, a part of which is enclosed and under cultivation, and the balance well timbered with Pine—would be very valuable for culture of Grape Vine and Fruit.

If the above named Daily Farm is not sold it will be rented for the year 1863.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the above property on application.

Jan'y 3, 1863. JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r. 91-3t

Wil. Daily Journal till sale and forward bill to Auct'r.

House and Lot in Lower Fayetteville at Auction.

AT the Market House on Saturday, the 10th inst., I shall sell at Auction, the HOUSE and LOT situated in Lower Fayetteville on Russell Street, formerly the residence of Mr. Thos. J. Johnson, and at present occupied by Capt. Watson. The improvements are good, and it is well known to be the most desirable residence in that part of the town.

I have at private sale one NEGRO BOY 10 years of age, and one GIRL 12 years of age—both likely and smart.

Jan'y 3, 1863. JOHN H. COOK Auct'r. 91-2t

Furniture at Auction.

At my Sales-room to-morrow at 11 A. M., I will commence sale of Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Beds, Mattresses, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Crockery and Glass ware, fine Wine in Bottles and variety of Kitchen Furniture.

Jan. 5, 1863. JOHN H COOK, Auc't. 91-1t

MATCHES AND SNUFF.

CONFEDERATE Matches by the Groce, Scotch Snuff in 25 lbs. boxes.

Jan. 5, 1863. JOHN H. COOK. 91-3t

7 Cattle Strayed or Stolen.

FROM a Pasture in this vicinity, 4 Beef Cattle, which may be in the Swamps below town, if not stolen. Also one Beef Cow strayed from town, when last heard from was near D. Murchison's, Esq., was bought in Chatham. And two others, which broke from a pasture at Mr. W. D. Tyson's in Chatham, and likely have gone to Randolph. I will pay a liberal compensation for any of the above Cattle.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5. W. C. TROY. 91-2t

Valuable Land for Sale.

ONE Tract on Little River in Randolph county, containing 525 acres, on which is a first rate Dwelling and Kitchen, nearly new, with other out-houses; and also a valuable orchard. This tract contains about 50 acres of bottom land on said River.

One other Tract containing 300 acres, with Dwelling and other out-houses, about 60 acres under cultivation. This tract has valuable Timber, and is mostly level land.

The above tracts of land are valuable wheat, corn, oats and tobacco lands.

One other tract containing 800 acres. This tract abounds with valuable timber, and is very valuable grain land.

The above Lands are South of Asheboro' about 15 miles, and North of Troy, in Montgomery county, about 12 miles. The locality is in as healthy a portion of the State as any in North Carolina.

Refugees desiring to purchase lands will find the above to be very desirable property. Terms easy. My address is Caraway, Randolph county, N. C.

Jan'y 3, 1863. NATHAN SPENCER. 91*8tpd

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having recently undertaken public duties, incompatible with proper attention to the property hereinafter described, will sell at Auction, for Cash, (currency,) at 12 o'clock M., on the 29th Jan'y next, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) his Tract of LAND in Moore County, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, about half way between Carthage and Asheboro', containing about 507 Acres, of which some 50 or 60 acres is probably cleared, and well fenced, and some four acres good Meadow. It has on it a comfortable DWELLING, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, Store House, spacious Stables, &c.

The sale will be made at the premises, and immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

He will also sell, at private sale, his Lots and Residence in the town of Asheboro', with, or without Two Farms, near the village. One of the farms about a mile from the village, contains about 100 acres, 80 acres of which is in cultivation. It has on it some 8 or 10 acres of good meadow. About 40 acres is seeded, in good order, with a superior variety of wheat, and with rye and winter oats. The remainder is in good condition for a corn crop. Three-fourths of the outside fence of this place is built of stone. The other tract, about 3 miles from the village, contains 305 acres;—about 60 acres in cultivation—some 15 acres of which is seeded in Winter oats—the rest intended for corn next year.

The property in Asheboro' consists of several contiguous lots, containing about 10 acres, all of which is in excellent condition; has on it an orchard of more than 200 trees, in bearing condition—consisting of choice varieties of apple, peach, pear, cherry and other fruit trees;—about 8 acres of highly fertilized and productive meadow.

The dwelling is 52 x 20 feet, with a wing 18 x 26 feet, both two stories high. The rooms of the main building are all plastered in plain hard finish style; four of them spacious and with good fire places; one a dormitory, without fire place, and one a library room, fitted up with moveable shelves, &c. The wing has two rooms with fire places, a dining room and one room without a fire place, with fixed wardrobes, and a spacious and dry cellar under the building. The outbuildings consist of a kitchen, three negro houses with two rooms in each of them, four of the rooms having each a fire place, and one of them a stove; well house with pantry, a large smoke house, carriage house, wood house, two offices, each with two rooms and one fire place; a framed barn 54 x 30 feet, with stable room for 8 horses, space for sheaf wheat enough to produce 500 bushels; two ceiled garners capable of holding each 500 bushels of grain, with a basement story to shelter cattle; and also separate cow houses; a stone milk house supplied with a constant stream of cool spring water. The buildings are all in excellent condition, and have been recently painted.

Persons desirous to make further inquiries, can apply to me at Raleigh, to my son or brother residing in Wilmington, my brother in Fayetteville, or to my son-in-law S. S. Jackson in Asheboro', who is duly empowered to make a sale.

As I am about to remove to Raleigh I can give immediate possession.

Dec'r 27, 1862. JONATHAN WORTH. 90-t29J

North Carolina Christian Advocate.

NEW SERIES.

IT is contemplated to resume the publication of the NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE at an early day, under the patronage of the North Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the Advocate will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely upon the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The Advocate will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, Editor.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1863. 91-

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In publishing the captions of the Acts passed at the late session of the Legislature, the Standard gives a synopsis of some of them:—

Anti-Distillation Law.—Prohibits distillation of spiritous liquors after the 1st of January, 1863, from "corn, wheat, peas and peanuts, oats, rye, Chinese sugar cane, the *seed* thereof, syrup, molasses, rice, dried fruit or potatoes, or any mixture of any or either of them." Violators of this law are subjected for each act of distillation to indictment as for misdemeanor. Penalty, fine and imprisonment—the fine not to be less than $500; the imprisonment not less than sixty days. Persons offending against the provisions of this act are also to be deemed guilty of a distinct offence for every day or part of a day in which they shall be so offending.

Amendatory of the Militia Law of Sept. 20, 1861.—Repeals the provision requiring militia officers to drill in uniform, and enacts that "it shall be the duty of the Colonel to assemble his regiment at least *once* a year for drill and review," and "it shall be the duty of the Captain to assemble his company for drill at least once in every three months in time of war, and once in every six months in time of peace."

For relief of sick and wounded soldiers—Provides for the appointment by the Governor of an agent, with the assimilated rank of Major, to reside in Richmond, Va., or elsewhere, as the necessities of the case may require, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Surgeon General, to visit the Hospitals daily, to ascertain the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers and supply them—to aid such as may deserve furloughs and discharges in procuring them; and to take charge of the N. C. Depot of Medical Stores. The Governor is also authorized to appoint two or more Surgeons to visit the camps and hospitals in this State and in Virginia (outside of Richmond) and perform similar duties. He is also authorized to fill vacancies in the Medical staff of N. C. Regiments until permanent appointments are made by Confederate authority. The Surgeon General is directed to provide proper medical attention for soldiers returning to the State, afflicted with small-pox or other contagious diseases. He is also empowered to establish "way side hospitals," and a depot for the collection of medical supplies, hospital stores, clothing, &c., in Raleigh or elsewhere—$300,00) are appropriated for these purposes, annually.

Jailor's Fees.—Authorizes County Courts, a majority of the justices being present, to fix the fees for finding prisoners with the fuel and other articles required by law. Also giving the same power to the County Courts to regulate the fees of County Surveyors in like manner.

Issue of Treasury Notes.—Provides that the Public Treasurer shall issue, upon the faith and credit of the State, $1,500,000 in Treasury notes, in 5 cent notes, 10 cent notes, 25 cent notes, 50 cent notes, 75 cent notes, $1, $2, and $3 notes, redeemable on or before the 1st January, 1866. Also, $3,000,000 more, in $5, $10, $20, and $50 notes; which notes shall be redeemable at the Treasury on or before the 1st January, 1866, or fundable in six per cent coupon bonds, running twenty years. Fundable Treasury notes hereafter issued shall be fundable only in six per cent. coupon bonds; and the Treasurer shall issue no more eight per cent. bonds, except for fundable Treasury notes already issued by the Treasurer on the deposite of Treasury notes. All the fundable Treasury notes now on hand, signed, dated and numbered, shall have written or printed across the face the words, "fundable only in six per cent bonds," which notes shall be fundable at the pleasure of the holder, in the coupon bonds of the State, payable 1st January, 1892, bearing six per cent. interest. The Treasurer to collect as speedily as possible the debt due to North Carolina from the Confederate government, and out of the money so collected, to pay off by the 1st January, 1865, the State bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, unless the holders will exchange them for six per cent. bonds. Treasurer also to pay Banks temporary loans out of the money to be collected from the Confederate government.

Salt.—Confirms a contract made by Messrs. N. W. Woodfin and G. W. Mordecai, on behalf of the State, with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., Saltville, Va., for the manufacture of salt, and provides for the sale of salt thus manufactured, at the cost of manufacture: authorizes the Governor to purchase 100,000 bushels of salt, at a reasonable price, to supply the immediate necessities of the people, also to be sold at prime cost. The Governor is also empowered, in his discretion, to purchase salt works, now in operation, and to have them worked on State account.

Auditor of Public Accounts.—Provides for the biennial election of an Auditor of Public Accounts who shall give bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned, for the faithful discharge of his duties, which are "to audit and adjust all accounts or claims against the State, arising out of the military service or in the civil administration of the Government; to ascertain and certify the amounts or balance, if any due thereon, with the vouchers and evidence, and file the same in the office of the Comptroller; to keep accounts in books prepared for that purpose of all claims so audited and adjusted, and of the public property in the custody or care of any officers or agents entrusted with the purchase or care of the same."

All claims against the State for expenses incurred for arming, equipping, subsistence and transportation of troops and munitions of war; bounty paid to said troops either in the military or naval service of the State, and other expenses incurred in the public defence, shall be audited and settled by the Auditor on principles of equity and justice, and according to the rules established in similar cases by the Board of Claims.

Upon the Auditor's certificates, the Governor will issue warrants on the Treasury in favor of claimants

The Auditor's salary is fixed at $2,500 per annum, and he is authorized, if necessary, to employ two clerks, at a salary of $1,000 each.

Insane Asylum.—Appropriates $62,500 per annum for 2 years.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—Appropriates $15,000 yearly to this Asylum, from the Literary Fund, instead of $10,000, as heretofore. Also appropriates $1,500 to enlarge buildings and repair inclosures; and $500 to establish a department in which the male pupils may be taught shoemaking. The President and Directors are authorized to receive, as pupils, all white deaf mutes and blind, not physically or mentally imbecile, between the ages of seven and twenty-one years, charging for board such only as are able to pay, tuition being free to all. The Courts of Please and Quarter Sessions of this State are required to levy a tax of $75 for each pupil for eight years; Provided that no such tax is to be levied when the pupil's parent or guardian pay said sum. In case of failure to levy said tax, the amount is to be paid by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and deducted from the share of said county in the next distribution of the Common School Fund.

County Taxes.—Enacts that the tax imposed by County Courts for county purposes, shall be in the same relative proportion as for State purposes upon the $100 valuation for everything where the tax is laid for State purposes according to valuation; and upon all subjects specifically taxed, the tax shall be in proportion to that levied for State purposes.

EMBARGO UNDER STATE AUTHORITY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Const. 1776, sec. 19: "The Governor by and with the advice of the Council of State, may lay embargoes or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time, not exceeding 30 days at any one time, in the recess of the General Assembly."

Is this provision constitutional? Does it conflict in any manner with the paramount Constitution of the Confederacy? This is a practical question. The authority conferred by the above quoted section has been repeatedly exercised of late—but in every instance rather under the specious cover of a military necessity, and amid doubts and misgivings of a sound constitutional propriety. It is most important that no public act, outside of army operations, should ever be upheld in a law-abiding country, under the plea of a military necessity. In the hope of contributing somewhat to show that that plea need not be offered in excuse of our conduct in N. C. under the section referred to, and that it is in perfect harmony with our higher constitutional obligations, I purpose to present a few observations.

Undoubtedly to lay an embargo or to prohibit the exportation of commodities, is a power which inheres in the very nature of government. This is so from the necessity of the case. We find every government has, in some form, asserted the power, and its exercise has not unfrequently been indispensable to the public welfare. The difficulty, and only question, under our complex system, is, which government may exercise it constitutionally—the State or the Confederacy?

It is urged, first, against the State, that embargo is a war measure, and the imagination is, that North Carolina, by exercising the authority conferred on the Governor in the 19th sec., declares a quasi state of war between herself and her sisters of the Confederacy. We are apt to fall into this capital fallacy in our reasonings on this subject, unless we distinguish between a technical embargo and the power to prohibit the exportation of commodities. It becomes us to have clear ideas. The language of the section itself, indeed, is calculated to confound these two very distinguishable things in inattentive and illogical minds

Embargo in its legal sense is a prohibition upon the arrival or departure of ships. It is a measure frequently resorted to by way of retaliation among nations, and usually precedes, or accompanies a declaration of war. Now doubtless it is a technical embargo that is meant in the section in question. But N. Carolina claims no such powers, nor has she pretended to exercise any such. She has delegated that to the Confederate Government, under the grant to regulate commerce with foreign nations; though, it should not be forgotten, that in 1776, when the Constitution was framed, before she had delegated any of her sovereign rights, she could have laid an embargo in its fullest legal sense. She pretends not to that, however, now: and to that extent undoubtedly the section is a nullity. But it by no means follows that the whole section is so—It does not follow at all, that, the right to prevent the commodities of life—the productions of her own soil and industry—from passing her borders, when needed at home for her own people—a right as distinct from embargo as night from day—has also been relinquished and become nugatory. And it is a wild delusion to suppose that the exercise of this right is a war measure, or that it must necessarily be attendant only upon war. Suppose the case of a famine, which, as it has come upon other communities, may also come upon us without war. Can nothing be done in such a case? Must the people starve, lest it should be thought we were about to declare war, or intended to usurp the war-powers of Congress? During the Irish famine, when England took steps to prevent exportation from Ireland, she was at peace with all the world, and nobody ever supposed she was showing a hostile front to outsiders, while seeking merely to mitigate the horrors of famine among her own people. The error lies in confounding an embargo, which is a war measure and nothing else, with a withholding of the means of subsistence, which may be done in peace and in war, according to the exigency of affairs, without offence to any.

This much is necessary to bring out the real question. The right of embargo is not claimed—but the power to prohibit the exportation of commodities, as it is inherent in every government, is asserted for the State, unless she has delegated it. But she has delegated it, it is insisted, secondly, not indeed in express terms, but by strong implication, to the Confederacy When asked to point out the source whence this implication is derived, we are referred to article 1, section 8, clause 3: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States." Now it is admitted, that if the section of the State Constitution authorizes a regulation of commerce among the States, within the meaning of the Confederate Constitution, it is void. What is that meaning?

It may be worth while to premise, that our ideas of the power to regulate commerce among the States, have been almost wholly derived, not to say corrupted, from the notions and practices of the government of the U. S. From this clause, under the old Union, it was inferred that Congress could do anything which might even remotely facilitate commerce—such as building turnpikes and railroads. Mr. Webster has gone so far as to argue that it enabled Congress to incorporate a Bank and make its paper issues circulate as currency, under the notion that money is indispensable to commerce. In fact, this was one of the chief clauses, which, under color of a false construction, had already, even before our separation, carried the United States over all bounds and converted it into a government of unlimited powers. It would not be difficult, however, to show, that, according to the more correct interpretation which prevailed generally at the South, the power was always understood to mean the regulation of the external trade of the States, as distinct communities, with each other, by furnishing aids to navigation—such as, the erection of light-houses, &c., the improvement of harbors, and the removal of obstructions in navigable rivers. This was the main scope of the power. It was never understood as conferring authority to limit or prohibit the commercial intercourse of the States with each other over land, by erecting a kind of Chinese wall, beyond which no article or only certain articles of traffic should pass.

But we are, fortunately, relieved from any trouble or concern about the much-disputed points touching this clause of the Constitution of the United States. It is our happiness that the Confederate Constitution, written in the light of seventy years' debate and experience under the old government, speaks a language perfectly intelligible on this subject, as it does upon all others which have been the occasion of former controversy. I re-produce the whole clause:

ART. 1. Sec. 8, Clause 3. "The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes: but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation; in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof."

Here is the supreme law; and here is a clear commentary upon what that law was always held substantially to be in the South. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the States—how? By prohibiting altogether the inland commerce between them? By fettering that commerce in any way with restrictions? By facilitating it with new and improved roads? No! None of these and least of all the first. Think of an Act of Congress which shall interdict the trade in corn, or flour, or slaves between North and South Carolina, as a regulation of Commerce! How then? Simply by furnishing aids to navigation on the coast and by improving to the utmost such water communication as God has bestowed upon the States respectively—leaving all the rest to their own discretion and enterprise. Such is the whole extent of this delegation of power; and though it may seem narrow as compared, on the one hand, with the popular notion of regulating commerce, and poor as compared, on the other, with the splendid grant claimed under the Constitution of the U. S., yet, when well considered, it will be found to conform strictly to the original, technical meaning of the terms, as understood by the States themselves and historically illustrated by the early practice of the old Government. This seems to be exhaustive of my brief argument.

For, to recapitulate: since the power to withhold the means of subsistence from other States is inherent in government, and since it has not been delegated to the Confederacy under the clause to regulate Commerce among the States, nor is pretended to be found either expressly or impliedly any where else in the Constitution, it remains, in its integrity, with each State to be exercised as the public interest may demand.

The wisdom of the measure, at this time, is not a question in a constitutional point of view. B.

January 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—10 per cent by the R. & G. Railroad—its third large dividend in 6 months.

FROM THE NORTH.

The N. Y. Herald of the 25th has reached Richmond.

Nine columns and a half are devoted to what it characterizes as a "Brilliant Victory in North Carolina," which is also accompanied by a large map. It says that "the successful expedition of Gen. Foster in North Carolina occupies much of the public attention. It is a consoling contrast to the affair at Fredericksburg, and does much to restore the prestige of success which has heretofore attended our arms."

Foster arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday morning last. His troops had returned to Newbern.

Notwithstanding that a "brilliant victory" is claimed in North Carolina, it takes two columns and a half, closely printed matter, of the Herald, to publish the list of killed and wounded, at the conclusion of which its correspondent says "it is impossible to send a list of the missing, which *may* turn up in a day or two."

The Herald in an article on the "state of the country," says:

We are approaching the end of the second year of the war; the government has expended over a thousand millions of money; two hundred thousand loyal soldiers have been sacrified in their heroic devotion to the Union cause; we have, in round numbers, an army of a million of men in the field, a navy numbering between three and four hundred vessels of war, and employing thirty thousand men; we are spending hardly less than three millions of dollars a day, and, while a bill providing for another thousand millions of public debt is pending before Congress, our tax paying people, in contemplation of all these heavy burdens, and disheartened by repeated disasters and failures, are earnestly inquiring, what are our prospects.

Under the existing condition of things, we can only answer that our prospects are gloomy enough. We have fought many bloody battles; the Union forces have effected a lodgment here and there in every rebellious State; several doubtful States, by hard fighting, have been reclaimed, and yet we have hardly accomplished more than a break here and there through the crust of the rebellion. Its heart, only one hundred and twenty miles from Washington, remains untouched, and each succeeding effort to reach it has thus far only resulted in disappointment, disasters and disgrace. The violent and fanatical abolition measures of the last Congress have fused all parties and all classes in the revolted States into the party of resistance to the last extremity; while the late repulse of the most powerful army of the Union has revived the hopes of the rebel leaders in the early settlement of the war in their favor through European intervention. There is every reason to apprehend, too, unless we give some heavy and crushing blows to this rebellion before the return of spring, that Mr. Lincoln will have to meet Louis Napoleon as an active ally of the rebels, or submit to his suggestions of peace upon the basis of an independent Southern Confederacy. * *

Overwhelming as are the military forces, facilities, means and resources of the loyal States, we know that their people are becoming sick of this desolating, costly and unpromising war. Accordingly, let Gov. Seymour throw out the proposition for a convention of all the loyal States, and a free invitation to the rebellious States to participate in said convention, and who knows but that it may turn aside the destructive forces of this terrible war into the channels of an honorable and enduring peace, upon the broad platform of the Constitution of the United States? At all events, we are fully impressed with the belief that Mr. Seymour, as our Governor elect, in view of the public sentiment of New York and the powerful central loyal States, of which he is the most prominent representative, occupies a most advantageous position for giving the proper shape and direction to the future policy of President Lincoln; and we hope accordingly, that the opportunity which is thus presented for the good of the country and a lasting reputation of honor and usefulness, will not be lost. Let Governor Seymour lead the way, and an extra session of Congress, with a new conservative House of Representatives, may work out the nation's deliverance.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30.—The New York Herald of the 26th has been received. Much space is devoted to letters from correspondents in Mississippi, who say "at that point everything indicates an impending battle or series of battles that will put a new phase on the war. The hostile armies are both moving into position for the coming conflict—our army, *larger by far than that of Burnside*, has already moved into the enemy's territory with some success, the Rebels making but feeble resistance and falling back as the Union host advances."

The North Carolina Expedition.—The "brilliant victory" of the 25th becomes "a failure" on the 26th. The Herald says:—

"What, we ask, have been the actual results of the expedition? Three or four bridges destroyed, a few miles of railway and telegraph lines torn up, and a quantity of property uselessly consigned to the flames. Every military man knows that the interruption of the rebel lines of communication thus effected can be repaired in a few days, or in a week at the farthest; so all that has been gained by the sacrifices in men and money which the expedition has cost is the destruction of property to the amount, as it is stated, of a million of dollars, the loss of which can in no way seriously damage or cripple the internal defences of the enemy.

"The expedition should never have been attempted unless it was intended to hold the rail road junction at Goldsboro', which commands the Atlantic seaboard line and constitutes the channel through which Richmond receives its supplies from Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. The only result of the late effort will be to arouse the attention of the rebels to the importance of concentrating such a force there as will defy any further attempts on our part to cut this important link in their lines of communication, except by an overwhelming force. It is the more to be regretted from the evidence which it has afforded of the facility with which, under proper conditions, this long coveted object might have been effected. But the attempt and the failure are of a piece with all the other brilliant efforts of Washington generalship. What a pity so much dash and heroism on the part of both officers and men should have been thrown away on an enterprise which, like the assault on the enemy's lines at Fredericksburg, was destined from the first to be fruitless."

Later.—The Baltimore American of the evening of the 27th has reached Richmond. The following is a summary of its news:

Washington correspondents all agree that Lincoln is resolved to stand by his emancipation proclamation, and will issue a supplementary proclamation on the 1st January, indicating the States and parts of States in which it is to operate.

The Herald says that Seward will remain in the Cabinet only upon condition that the conservative policy advocated by him be adopted by the Administration. He is said to be violently opposed to Abraham's negro proclamation.

Under head of news from Washington the American says that in diplomatic circles the event next in importance to the Fredericksburg defeat is considered to be the certainty that the Emperor Napoleon will, at his New Year reception, inform Minister Dayton that the *sufferings of France will no longer permit him to delay extending the United States and the Confederate States to terminate the wasteful war.* An appeal, popular and influential throughout Europe, is expected from the Emperor, and the augmentation of the French force in Mexico to 50,000 men.

Gov. Seymour's Message, it is said, will make a studied and venomous attack on New England, and perhaps intimate a willingness for her expulsion from the Union as a necessary step to induce the South to return.

The Herald says there is reason to believe that Lincoln will return to Congress, with his objections, the bill for the erection of Western Virginia into a separate State. Attorney General Bates regards the admission of West Virginia as unconstitutional.

The American states that the Army of the Potomac will not go into winter quarters.

A detailed account of the blowing up of the Yankee iron-clad Cairo, in the Yazoo river, by a Confederate torpedo, says that the vessel sunk in seven minutes. In the Jeremiads over her loss, it is stated that she mounted thirteen excellent guns, and has borne part in many engagements.

Yankee Volunteer Army.—The Yankee Army Register gives the organization of the Volunteer Army of the Yankee States, as it existed on the 1st of August 1862, as follows:

Major Generals 40, Brigadier Generals 200, Ass't Adj't Generals 240, Assistant Quartermasters 250, Surgeons 1,182, Ass't Surgeons 2,050, Chaplains 930, Additional Paymasters 500, Colonels 1,000, Lieutenant Colonels 1,000, Majors 1,280, Captains 10,280, Aids-de-camp 520, Adjutants 1,000, Regimental Quartermasters 1,000, Regimental Commissaries 70, First Lieutenants 10,280, Second Lieutenants 10,280, Supernumerary Second Lieutenants 840, Sergeant Majors 1,000, Quartermaster Sergeants 1000, Commissary Sergeants 1,000, Saddler Sergeants 70, Chief Trumpeters 70, Chief Farriers or Blacksmiths 70, Regimental Hospital Stewards 1,070, First Sergeants 10,280, Company Quartermaster Sergeants 1,680, Company Commissary Sergeants 840, Sergeants 43,640, Corporals 85,600, Musicians 18,880, Farriers and Blacksmiths 1,580, Saddlers 840, Artificers 1,680, Wagoners 10,280, Teamsters 1,680, Privates 873,200. Total Commissioned 39,922; total Rank and File 1,052,480. Grand aggregate 1,092,402.

Yankee Enormities at Fredericksburg.—We have copied much from our own people of the Yankee atrocities at Fredericksburg, and here is an excerpt from a Yankee account of what was done before the vengeance of Heaven fell on them from the batteries and muskets of Gen. Lee. A letter in the Tribune, dated Fredericksburg, Dec. 12th, says:

"The old mansion of Douglas Gordon—perhaps the wealthiest citizen in the vicinity—is now used as the headquarters of General Howard, but before he occupied it, every room had been torn with shot, and then all the elegant furniture and works of art broken and smashed by the soldiers, who burst into the house after having driven the rebel sharpshooters from behind it. When I entered it early this morning, before its occupation by Gen. Howard, I found the soldiers of his fine division diverting themselves with the rich dresses found in the wardrobes; some had on bonnets of the fashion of last year, and were surveying themselves before mirrors, which, an hour or two afterwards, were pitched out of the window and smashed to pieces upon the pavement; others had elegant scarfs bound round their heads in the form of turbans, and shawls around their waists.

We destroyed by fire nearly two whole squares of buildings, chiefly used for business purposes, together with the fine residences of O. McDowell, Dr. Smith, J. H. Kelly, A. S. Cott, William Slaughter, and many other smaller dwellings. Every store, I think, without exception, was pillaged of every valuable article. A fine drug store, which would not have looked badly on Broadway, was literally one mass of broken glass and jars."

Better Fight than Surrender.—All experience proves the wisdom of the following remarks of the Richmond Examiner:—

The picture of the present condition of New Orleans is well calculated to mar the gaiety of these holidays. In the midst of Southern glory and victory New Orleans sits like Banque's ghost, or the death's-head at an Egyptian feast. Painful as the spectacle may be, one salutary reflection is suggested by it to every mind that is capable of reflecting at all. It is this: that however great the suffering which must be caused and endured in a desperate and unflinching resistance to the forces of the enemy, no community, city, town or village, county or State will gain by shirking those calamities through submission to the foe. Vicksburg, Richmond, Charleston, when the cannon of the enemy were trained upon their house-tops, decided on resistance, even though destruction should be its consequence; they demanded it with unanimity and resolution; and their own courage and devotion, more than any other causes, were those which inspired the military leaders to make their streets a camp and deliver battles at their gates. The results were victories, but had they been defeats—even had these towns been sacked outright, their fate would have been less deplorable than that of New Orleans or Nashville, where the wealthy population preferred evacuation and surrender to the horrors of the cannonade and the bombardment. The lot of Fredericksburg is to be envied when compared with that of New Orleans.

Butler's Farewell.—When superseded by Banks on the 15th ult., Butler issued a general order in which he congratulates his troops on their thieving exploits: he says: Landing with a military chest containing less than seventy five dollars, from the hoards of a rebel government you have given your country's treasury near half a million of dollars, and so supplied yourselves with the needs of your service. Your expedition has cost your government less by four-fifths than any other.

Election of a Lincoln Congressman in the Norfolk District.—We learn that the election recently held in the Norfolk district for a member of the Lincoln Congress, resulted in the selection of Warren W. Wing, a present the editor of the Lincoln organ in Norfolk. Wing is a Northern man by birth, but has for some years been a resident of Norfolk, where he was engaged as a mechanic in the Navy Yard. Subsequently he formed a partnership in the drug business with a gentleman of that city, and distinguished himself by genteelly robbing his associate in business.

Richmond Dispatch.

A Way to escape the dangers of Battle.—A letter found on a dead Yankee at Fredericksburg has the following:—

"There was another soldur buried Sunday that was in your company; his name was Jery Young. He was so frade of not being discharged that he went out in the barn and hung himself, and he was buried Sunday."

The Yankee War upon Women.—CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 28.—The wife of the Hon. H. W. Bruce, and the wife of Judge Burnet, of Kentucky, whilst endeavoring to pass through the Federal lines at Nashville, under a flag of truce, were sent back to Murfreesboro', by Rosecrans, and refused permission to return to their homes.

Rev. R. J. Graves.—It will be recollected that the Legislature of this State, at its late session, passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to demand the Rev. R. J. Graves of the government at Richmond, in order that the charges against him may be investigated here. The Governor accordingly appointed A. C. Cowles, Esq., of Yadkin, to proceed to Richmond and make the demand; and Mr. Cowles having done so, returned on Sunday evening with Mr Graves.

We learn that in the absence of the President, the demand was made upon Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of war, who treated Mr Cowles with due courtesy, and promptly complied with the demand. Mr. Graves is now in this City. We entertain no doubt that Gov. Vance will do his whole duty in the matter. If Mr. Graves is guilty of the crime of treason, let him be punished; if innocent let him go free.

But every man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty, yet Mr. Graves has been treated as a felon by Gen. Winder. He used the grossest and most insulting language towards Mr. Graves, a minister of the Gospel, and an unarmed prisoner in his hands; and it is said he alluded also in the most insulting terms to the people of North Carolina, pronouncing them "a d—d nest of traitors." Does this infamous tyrant act and speak for President Davis? Surely, surely not. Then let him be hurled from the place which he disgraces by his vulgarity and tyranny.

Ral. Standard.

Discretion is said to be the better part of valor, and Gen. Winder proves himself to be a discreet man. If he had said such things to many a North Carolinian, he might have had his teeth knocked down his throat. But Mr. Graves is a preacher, is not a North Carolinian, and being, besides all that, a prisoner in Gen. Winder's hands, could be insulted without the slightest apprehension of his resenting it

From Below Kinston.—From an intelligent officer up last evening, we learn that our scouts have been within twelve miles of Newbern and found no enemy. Rumors are constantly afloat of an advance from Newbern but no Yannee troops are known to be in motion in that section.

Raleigh Progress, 30th.

From Missouri.—A letter has been shown to us received in this city, from Northern Missouri. The gentleman to whom it was addressed, and who is himself one of our worthiest and prominent citizens, authorizes us to vouch, in the fullest manner, the perfect reliability of the writer. The letter notices the massacre at Palmyra of ten Confederate prisoners by Gen. McNeil, and says that *another* butchery, similar in kind and in the number of victims, was enacted at *Macon City.* The letter is dated November the 4th, and says that the massacre took place "week before last."

Richmond Enquirer.

Vermont Personal Liberty Bill Modified.—In the Vermont Legislature, both branches have concurred in striking out the section of the personal liberty act which provided that every person held as a slave, who, with the consent of his master, should come into the State, should be free.

Ex-sister Vermont, you are too late by a couple of years.—*Sav. Republican.*

Gen. Siegel is reported to have said that he can take Richmond, and with one Regiment. He would lead the ——th New York near the city, and camp for one night. He says they would steal the city before morning.

THE WAY TO SERVE THEM.—The statement of the destruction of a Yankee gunboat on the Yazoo river is fully confirmed by the following official dispatch:—

YAZOO CITY, Dec. 18, 1862.—*Hon. S R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:*—We have evidence complete of the total destruction, by torpedo, of a gunboat of the enemy on the Yazoo on the 12th instant. Everybody on the boat no doubt perished

I. N. BROWN, Comd'r C. S. Navy.

S. C. Conference.—N. C. Appointments.—We take the following from the list of appointments:—

WADESBORO' DISTRICT—CHAS. TAYLOR, P. E.

Wadesboro', Sam'l J. Hill, Hillard C Parsons, Supernumerary. Wadesboro' Circuit, Basil G. Jones, Louis A. Johnson. Ansonville, Allen McCorquodale Albemarle, Simpson Jones. Concord, Sandy Wood. Willis L. Haltom, Supernumerary. Monroe, John W. Puett, Thos. H. Edwards.

CATAWBA DISTRICT—ROBERT P. FRANKS, P. E.

Lincolnton—Osgood A Darby. Dallas, James D. Carpenter. Pineville, James C Stoll. Charlotte, Dennis J. Simmons. Charlotte Circuit—Louis Scarborough. Catawba—Augustus R Renwick. Lenoir, Robert C. Oliver. Morganton, John Watts, James M Cline. Shelby, Geo. W. Ivey, Abraham P. Avant.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of Floral College take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have succeeded in again procuring the services of Rev. Daniel Johnson as Principal of this school.

A full corps of competent Instructers both in the Literary and Ornamental Departments will be supplied

The school will open on Wednesday the 14th of Jan'y 1863. Circulars containing full particulars in regard to terms, &c, can be had on application to Rev. Daniel Johnson, Gilopolis, N. C

The Steward's Hall will also be under the control and management of Mr Johnson.

Board at Steward's Hall $18 per month.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y to Board of Trustees.

Dec'r 27, 1862. 89-4w

100 SACKS OF SALT;
10 Bbls. Sal Soda, for soap making;
125 Boxes J. A Long's best brands of Tobacco;
50 Bbls. Prime Sugar;
850 Lbs. Sole Leather.

JOS. A. WORTH

Dec'r 22, 1862. 89-2w

Freight for Raleigh.

WAGONS can find loading for Raleigh about the 16th Jan'y. Apply to JOHN SHAW,
or G. DEMING.

Dec'r 27, 1862. 89tf

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,
At his Old Stand, Person St.,

OFFERS for sale, SOUND SALT.

A good assortment of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Flour, Sugar, Leather, &c, and all articles usually kept in a Grocery Store to be had in market, which will be sold for cash or given in exchange for Country Produce.

Dec'r 29. 89-1mpd

WANTED,

THIRTY first-rate Turpentine hands to operate in Richmond Co. Also a competent Overseer. Must come well recommended. Post Office, Springfield, Richmond county. DAVID JORDAN.

Dec'r 27, 1862. 89 3tpd

Wagons Wanted.

THE undersigned, Salt Commissioners for the county of Cumberland, wish to employ from one to twenty-five Wagons to haul Salt from Saltville, Va., for which they *will pay* twelve dollars per bag of 100 lbs. and allow the wagons to take one-tenth of the Salt at the Works at $1 50 per bushel on their own account. Wagons from any part of the State will be employed on application to us, by letter or otherwise.

P. F. ALDERMAN.
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1. 87-2tf

Deep River Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a tract of LAND, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of Deep River, in Moore county, about 15 miles Northwest of Carthage. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, oats and especially of WHEAT. There is on the premises one of the best sites for a Mill or Factory to be found on Deep River.

Refugees and others wishing to purchase an excellent farm remote from danger would do well to make early application to the undersigned in person or by letter at Carthage, N. C. W. T. JENKINS.

Dec. 18, 1862. 89*4pd

WAR NEWS

From the West—Great Battles Expected.—CHATTANOOGA, Dec 27.—Passengers by this evening's train, report that fighting has commenced at Lavegne, half-way between Murfreesboro' and Nashville. There was skirmishing along the lines since yesterday.

The Rebel of this morning reports that our forces were driven back a few miles yesterday, but were immediately reinforced, with orders to recover their original position

CHATTANOOGA, Dec 28.—The enemy are in force at Stewart's Creek ten miles from Murfreesboro', and our lines are half a mile from them. It is believed that the enemy are advancing their whole force. There was skirmishing along the lines all day yesterday. The enemy captured two of our guns. It is reported that 100 Federal prisoners were captured by our forces before falling back to Stewart's Creek. This morning at Murfreesboro', it was believed that a general engagement would take place during the day.

154 Federal officers arrived here to night from Murfreesboro' to be sent to Vicksburg for exchange.

Trains from Louisville failed to arrive Thursday or Friday nights, and it was reported in Nashville that Morgan had torn up the track at Cave City.

The Louisville "Journal," of the 24th, contains a despatch from Lexington, dated 23d, reporting that Gens. Floyd and Marshall, with a large force, had penetrated Pound Gap and were rapidly advancing into the heart of Kentucky. Lexington and vicinity were full of Morgan's men. Four of them had been captured by a scouting party.

Special Dispatch to Examiner.—MURFREESBORO', Tenn., Dec'r 28.—Gen Morgan entered Glasgow on Christmas eve. After a brisk fight, he drove the Abolitionists from the Square, capturing and killing large numbers. Our loss was very small. On the next day he burnt all the bridges between Mumfordsville and Elizabethtown, destroying fifteen miles of railroad. Our army is in line of battle. There has been no fighting to-day, but whenever the battle comes we will get a great victory.

MURFREESBORO', Dec. 28.—The enemy advanced last night beyond Terune to Poplar Grove 18 miles southwest of Murfreesboro', on the Shelbyville pike. Their forces are estimated at 50,000.

From the South West.—*Van Dorn's late Exploit.*—MOBILE, Dec 29.—A special to the Advertiser, dated Grenada, 28th, says Van Dorn captured and paroled over 2,300 prisoners, destroyed over $3,000,000 worth of Federal stores, burnt a thousand bales of cotton, took 1,000 army revolvers, 5,000 stand of small arms, horses and mules, and a large amount of other property. Van Dorn did not go in the vicinity of Memphis, as it was too strongly fortified and garrisoned; and for the same reason he avoided Bolivar; but captured all their pickets, and burnt the bridges and trestle work on all the railroads necessary for their line of communication. Our loss was not over thirty. Forrest did not attack Jackson, but has been tearing up the railroad track and doing good service generally. Van Dorn's whole force was 2,750 men. The reported attack on Memphis was a partizan ranger raid, which gave the Yankees a big scare.

Yankee Movements on the Coast.—CHARLESTON, S. C. Dec. 29.—The Yankees have evacuated St. Simon's Island, below Savannah. They had intended planting the Island with cotton, but receiving information of an expected attack from the Confederates, left in haste, taking with them all the negroes except one who escaped to his master, and reports that *they were preparing* for a land and naval demonstration against Charleston.

Ran the Blockade.—MOBILE, Dec. 28th.—The steamer Alice ran the blockade last night safely. She has a quantity of powder and a valuable cargo.

Another.—WILMINGTON, Dec. 29.—The large iron steamer Giraffe, with a valuable cargo of Government stores and a special messenger from Europe, arrived this morning.

Cotton Cards.—Cotton Cards are now being made at the Georgia Penitentiary, at the rate of thirty pairs per day. Skins of sheeps, goats, or dogs, will be taken in exchange at present, as it is the desire of the factory to get skins on hand to work up. The cards are sold at $6 per pair. Let these who can furnish skins to that amount forward to the Georgia Penitentiary, and receive cards in exchange.

R. H. BROWN'S SCHOOL.

THE 1st Session of the year 1863 will open on the 1st Monday in January. The location is in the country, 7 miles north of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C. Rates of tuition, $10, $15 and $20 per session. Males and Females prepared for College. The neighborhood is good and retired, and situation healthy. Board can be had at reasonable rates.

Write to R. H. BROWN, Lethe, Richmond Co., N. C.

Dec. 18, 1862. 88*6tpd

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1862.

Mary Griffen, Kenneth Haynes, Warren Haynes and others, *against* Calvin Haynes, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunberry Haynes and Milton Haynes.

Petition for sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Calvin Haynes, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunberry Haynes, and Milton Haynes, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of November, A. D 1862.

89*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1862.

Robert M Biles, William F. Biles, Daniel Hunsucker and wife Adline, Alexander Biles, *against* John J. Biles, et al.

Petition to sell Slaves.

IT appearing to the Clerk on the affidavit of Alex. Biles one of the petitioners, that John J. Biles, Richard D. Biles, Pleasant H. Biles, Sterling Biles, Thomas E. Biles and Isaac T. Biles, six of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. A. Underwood, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Albemarle, the second Monday in Nov. 1862.

D. A. UNDERWOOD Clk.

89*6tpd] By J. O. ROSS, Dep't'y.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Harris Tyson, *vs.* New York White Soap Stone Co.

ORDERED by the Court in Five cases of the above entitled Cause